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OREGON SPECTATOR.

D. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR.] "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." [J. FLEMING & T. F McELROY, PRS

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President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the reassembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations, which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce — Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens, of changing that form, as circumstances may require, and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will The people of the United States claim this right for themselves and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations, and, although we may sympathise with the unfortunate or the oppressed everywhere in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests

We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones, to maintain any theory of a balance of power, or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual application We should act toward other nations as we wish them to act toward us, and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between Governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or desire of aggrandisement.

To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them, or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience

In our domestic policy the Constitution will be my guide, and in questions of doubt I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country I regard all its provisions as equally binding In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect

Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good, but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted The powers conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents

My opinion will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, hastily adopted, and with provisions has consequences injurious as to produce consequences not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration

Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings.— With you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country

The Government of the United States is a limited Government It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying these powers into effect, and it is at all times an especially duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States

And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and criimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another The beauty of our system of Government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great number should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws

But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove

Such persons should recollect that without law, there can be no real practical liberty, that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control

You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues

In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised, and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the Message at the opening of the last session of Congress We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse.— The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations, while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for the facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. The instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal;

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding;

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, thro' the territory of that State have made progress in their preliminary arrangements.— The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition

It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is to be hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise

Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that that Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the Railroad deem necessary for their protection and security — Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of the citizens of the United States against that Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States It gives me pleasure to say that Mr Clay, to whom the negotiations on the part of the United States had been intrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his Government.

It is expected that a regular Convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two Governments into effect.

The commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1846, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act It is to be hoped that those duties may be completed within the time which it prescribes.

The documents, however, which the Imperial Government, by the third article of the Convention, stipulates to furnish to the Government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the Convention to be paid to this Government has been received

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the countries, which, of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interests of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part toward accomplishing this desirable end I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian Government will promote its own best interest, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition toward this country which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries

The relations between those parts of the Island of St Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition The proximity of that Island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted

The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this, and as intimations of the same sentiment have been received from other Governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction The Government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the Island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances

The total receipts into the Treasury for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents.

The public debt as stated and reduced since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents

By the 19th section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt — The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight million seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents must be provided for within the next two fiscal years It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, for the support of Government, from duties on goods imported The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the Treasury But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that, at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied,

The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great, as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of ad valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions, not discovered, to a large amount, have been successfully practiced since the enactment of the law now in force This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce It has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intentions of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest attention of Congress to this subject If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue that such remedies, as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils complained of, should be at once applied.

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil, but, if you should not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the article abroad as a means of determining its value here, the correctness of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to verify, the law be so changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in the several ports

There being no mint in California I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extracting this precious metal, and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint In the mean time, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues I cannot conceive that the Treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its proper value, and thereby save (if I am rightly informed) many millions of dollars to the laborers which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productivenss. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

In compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superintendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to insure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work; but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the Territories It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the public interests may require

The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditious of which the nature of the country will admit," between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message, and as the reasons which he presented in favor of this measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations then made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California, is a subject which demands your early consideration Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grants said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments. Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made by law, for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims with a view to their final adjustment

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary, over the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested I was at first inclined to favor the sytem of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government and to afford the best security against monopolies, but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling the lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico have given increased importance to our Indian relations The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty-four thousand

Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby traveling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested The Mexican frontier, which, by the eleventh article of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men.

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests and the defence of our frontier,

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last-mentioned report, and in the letter of the General-in-Chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies, that it would be superfluous in me to say anything more than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons

The report of the head of that Department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each, during the past year. It is a source of gratification, that while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have everywhere met with the respect and courtesy due as well to the dignity as to the peaceful disposition and just purposes of the nation.

The two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy, to proceed to the Arctic seas in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in compliance with the act of Congress approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated into a high northern latitude; but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with eastern Asia. Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded

The question in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an early day

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct While the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of expenditure for the navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one million of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper should be separated from those for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached, and from the extraordinary objects, under the care of the Department, which, however important, are not essentially naval

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishments had undergone no change for half a century, until the last session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out; and the abolition of a peculiar species of corporal punishment, which then took place, without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at once humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Post master General presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that Department

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two miles; the annual transportation thereon, forty-six million five hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-three miles; and the annual cost of such transportation two million seven hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty six dollars.

The increase of the annual transportation over that of the preceding year was three million nine hundred and ninety seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four miles, and the increase of cost was three hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars

The number of post offices in the United States, on the first day of July last, was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen—being an increase of sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceding year.

The gross revenue of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, amounted to five million five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the Departments, and excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were five million two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenue of the Department, after the reduction shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced, and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may by found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement This authority I supposed to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom-houses If ships laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, lighthouses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses of the Constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial construction Not only have lighthouses, buoys, and beacons, been established, and floating lights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even breakwaters for the safety of shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being filled up and rendered useless by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense And this construction of the Constitution appears the more reasonable from the consideration, that if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all By the adoption of the Constitution the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties of impost in their own ports, and it is not to be expected that they should raise money, by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their own treasuries Nor do I perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for objects of this kind on the ocean and the power to make appropriations for similar objects on lakes and rivers, wherever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive traffic The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the North and the Northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position or site of the work is necessarily local, but its utility is general A ship canal around the falls of St Mary of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, would be national in its purpose and benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and, to a considerable extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a southern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship, and if a steamboat be sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject as in carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind, that our regard and care are due, not to a particular part only, but to the whole.

I therefore recommend that appropriations be made for completing such works as have been already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance

The difficulties and delays, incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress, amounts in many cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the Government have hereby been unavoidably ruined Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims, and then accumulation is now so great that many claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide upon such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote, and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or the Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than the establishment of some tribunal to, decide upon such claims I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully, to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the United States, and, as an *ex parte* hearing must in all contested cases be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a Solicitor, whose duty it shall be to represent the Government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims, which may be presented for their adjudication

This District, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the Capitol of our Union and the symbol of our greatness Here also are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the Government, and all these are exempt from taxation It should be the pride of Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public business and the preservation of the public records The Government should, therefore, bear a liberal proportion of the expenditures of all necessary and useful improvements And, as nothing could contribute more to the health, comfort and safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon, it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon, on or before the first day of the present month

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people of the States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution.—They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromise on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered, that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory and best for the country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon.—And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen, to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union

And now fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained, the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live

MILLARD FILLMORE

WASHINGTON, *December* 2, 1850

Temperance

The Temperance meeting on Monday evening was well attended A E Wait, Esq, gave an animated address After alluding to the high position which we occupy as a people, a position indicated thro' all our history by the finger of Providence, he remarked upon the evils already inflicted upon us by the use of ardent spirits, and also threatened us by this use He had been able to discover but four reasons why ardent spirits were drank, as a beverage First, some thought them beneficial How is this, he asked? Drank in large quantities, all admit that they are absolutely ruinous Can any quantity, however small, be entirely harmless? But admit this if you wish, still, the vast injuries done by drinking them, counterbalance all the good, and demand of every philanthropist to give up the use for the sake of others

A second reason was that some love to drink, but they speedily lose their money, their reputation, their strength of body and mind, so that they become the scorn of men and the play thing of children

A third class drink because it is fashionable, but does it do them any good?—Does it add to their wealth? Does it save what money they have? Does it improve their health? Does it add to their fame? Is it a good to them in any or in all respects? Then it would be to their friends, and the child ought to invite his father to the dram shop, and the father the son—Husbands ought to take their wives thither, and brothers, their sisters and the whole family ought to go up to the bar together It is ungenerous to deprive any of this good But men do not so act They would be ashamed to do it

Fourthly, some drink because, as they say, they have a right to. I would be the last person, said the speaker, to take aught from any man's liberty I know that every man has the physical power to drink, but I doubt whether any man has a right to do what will injure his fellow man You love liberty? I love liberty too, but not that which will bring down a parent's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave I love liberty too, but not that which renders a wife a widow and children orphans, and families penniless, not that which unfits man for his duties, which promotes vice and crime. I love liberty, but not that which destroys myself.

The choir sung two appropriate odes in a spirited manner, which added much interest to the exercises.

The Society adjourned one week to the M. E. Church, when J. B. Turner, Esq, will deliver an address.

G H ATKINSON, *Sec'y.*

WASHINGTON, Nov 30, 1850

Editor Spectator

SIR—Allow me to say through your columns, that I have procured the following post offices to be established in Oregon, viz: one at Monticello, in Linn County, David Stone, Esq, Postmaster—one at Lexington, Clatsop county, David E. Pean, Esq., Postmaster—and one at the Columbia Slough, in Clackamas county, and John Switzler, Esq, Postmaster Their names are the "Monticello," "Lexington," and "Slough" post offices, in this order.

Yours truly, &c,

SAMUEL R. THURSTON.

☞ The population of New York city proper 522,766; add to this Brooklyn and the circumjacent places, which are as much a part of New York as Manhattanville is, and we have a Metropolitan population of nearly 750,000 or three quarters of a million —[*Tribune*

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY

THURSDAY, FEBRURY 6, 1851.

☞ The Legislature adjourns on Saturday next.

☞ The sailing of the Schooner J. C. DYMAREST, it will be seen by the advertisement in to day's paper, has been deferred until the 10th of February, and the fare to the Klamath, has been changed from $100 to $75

☞ The President's message has crowded out much original matter that it was our intention to have made public this week We have a communication from our friend Eckerson, which will appear in our next We have several other communications which will be attended to then

☞ Mr. Jennings, the Daguerreotypist, is still in town, ready to give the ladies and gentlemen of Oregon City, and in the vicinity, a life like miniature of themselves, done up in any style that may be desired He will remain but a short time See his advertisement

☞ Mr Thurston wishes us to state to his friends and correspondents that no mail matter should be mailed to him after the departure of the February steamer, as it must fail to reach him before he will have left for Oregon Persons will do well to bear this in mind

☞ The Steamer Lot Whitcomb, we have been informed, makes a good run, and is supposed, with proper management, to have capacity to run to this city at the highest stage of water Our informant states that she is not wanting in power, she is able to run at the rate of 12 nots per hour up the Columbia river She is well suited for the navigation of the lower Columbia

☞ The following extract of a letter, dated Nov 22, 1850 at Phills creek, Jersey county, Ill, will give some idea of the exciting state of feeling in one of the western states, in reference to coming to Oregon. The letter is from Mr L M Pease, he says:

"Last year the great flood of emigrants who left this country for the far-off West sat their faces for the gold country, California, but now the most of the moving multitude, which comprises a very large number, are preparing to go to Oregon — Oregon is the place for farmers, Mechanics, and for speculators too"

☞ A man is taller in the morning by half an inch than he is at night —[*Lowell Vox Populi*

Don t believe that, any way Please explain the reason for the assertion

[*Lawrence Courier*

With great pleasure Sleep allows him to forget his indebtedness to the printer, but he sinks a half-inch into his boots at break ast, when he takes up the newspaper and thinks he hasn t paid the last six month's subscription —[*Vox Populi*

We can crow over our eastern cotemporaries in the matter of prompt payments There never was, probably, a better paying set of subscribers than grace our list. We never dun them, from the fact that we never have occasion A short time since one of our agents sent us five subscribers, the cash, in gold, accompanying the names We could mention other instances of like favors but we do not wish to discriminate

GEORGE THOMPSON, THE ABOLITIONIST It is said that this gentleman who has rendered himself so notorious by his lectures on American slavery, and his attempts to interfere with our internal affairs and institutions, is about to deliver a series of lectures in Canada, on British colonial history We hope the report is true, and if he is overflowing with the milk of human kindness, as his friends say he is he will find abundance of matter in that subject, on which to expand himself We would suggest to him the propriety of lecturing on white slavery in Great Britain, which is infinitely more galling than negro slavery in the United States, and which does not permit the slaves, male or female, young or old, to see the light of day for a week at a time, according to the reports submitted to Parliament We allude to the slaves in the coal mines In those abodes of misery, the male slaves, in a state of almost complete nudity, ply the pick axe and fill the crates, which the women, with scarcely enough covering to hide their nakedness, carry away. Many of them, male and female, never heard of the Saviour of the world, as has been proved The very negro slave of the South are better treated than this, and many of them voluntarily contributed their money to the purchase of food for the starving white slaves of Great Britain, during the late famine in Ireland and Scotland, a year or two ago Slavery, indeed! Look at home, and you will find it in perfection What would England now give if slavery had not been abolished in the West Indies?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Another Boat Sunk.

A flat-boat belonging to Messrs McClure and Lemons, who reside near Salem, was sunk on Sunday last, in passing through the narrows at Rock Island. The boat contained about 1000 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels wheat, 100 bushels oats, 400 lbs butter, 18 live hogs and 50 doz. eggs. The boat lodged against the rock heap, and lies there now, partially drifted under. Our informant thinks the boat is very little injured.

The entire cargo was destined for the California market A few bushels of potatoes and 8 of the hogs were all that were saved Fortunately, no lives were lost. The loss is estimated at over $3000—the boat and cargo belonged to McClure & Lemons

Capt Clemens, an experienced navigator of the upper Willamette, passed thro'it the day previous with two batteaus in safety, laden with 250 bushels of wheat each Capt Clemens was fearful the flats (one of which is still lying above Rock Island; if any difference, a larger one than the one lost) could not pass through uninjured, without lightering, and requested that a trial be deferred until Monday; when he, with his Indians, would assist in lightering them through But an attempt was made on Sunday, and the result is as stated above

One man sustained an injury by one of his legs, having been caught between the boat and the drift There were eleven persons on board at the time

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE —We present to our readers this week the first message of President Fillmore It is an able State paper, and is just such an one as we expected from the President It is comprehensive, yet not lengthy, and though he is a northern man, charged by his enemies of being an abolitionist, he is strong for the Union, and promises to obey the requirements of the Constitution to the letter He recommends a modification of the present ad valorem tariff He is in favor of internal improvements He sustains the fugitive slave law as it passed the late Congress in the main, but if it is found imperfect in its operation, he recommends slight alterations to meet exigencies that may arise He dwells too to some extent upon the coal and iron interests, which he considers of vast importance and to them he directs special attention The public debt has been reduced about half a million, He recommends a branch mint at California; its establishment would tell greatly to the interests of the country bordering on the Pacific He calls upon Congress to assist in carrying out the great Pacific Railroad scheme — The P M General recommends a reduction of postage in the states, he also recommends a reduction of postage to California and Oregon, and fixes the rate per single letters at 20 cents (It is to be hoped it will be carried out) The message is well written, able and business like We hope our readers will all peruse it It is appropo to the times.

DIRECT INTELLIGENCE.—We learn from the Oregon Spectator of Sept. 12, that the Capital of this State is to be removed from Springfield to Peoria So they said at Peoria seven years ago —*Chicago Tribune*

Your legislature is democratic, but it is not of the progressive order We can show you how to do things in Oregon with a rush Last week the business of locating the Penitentiary, removing the seat of Government, and locating the Territorial University passed (in a single bill) almost without a struggle, through the lower branch of the Legislature We challenge the United States and its Territories to furnish an example that will begin to equal it The telegraph and locomotives have been cast in the shade—"Who'd thunk it"

A CHAMPION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Lowell Offering furnishes an interesting account of Miss Weber, a young Belgian lady, who stands preeminent among the advocates of woman's rights. Her practice is in accordance with her theory, and she wears male attire and carries on a farm She is handsome, only twenty-four years old, dresses in the Parisian fashion of black dress coat and pants, with buff vest Her defence of the practice is racy. The nether garment, she says, was first worn in the bifurcated form by the women of ancient Judea The exclusive claim which man so pertinaciously maintains to the use of this garment, is arbitrary, without a solitary argument to support it, not even that of prior usage. Nature never intended that the sexes should be distinguished by apparel The Lord, in the natural token of his sex. (Miss Weber may not only take out hat, but pants also.) She claims, in addition, every civil, political, and ecclesiastical right for woman, and it is said that her every word, look and action is characterized with the most refined womanly delicacy.

☞ Minnesota has total white population according to the new census of 6,103.

☞ The coinage of the New Orleans Mint, in October was $800,000.

The Question Settled.

There have been various opinions as to whether the immigrants of last summer are entitled each to a grant of 320 acres of land, although they may not have taken claims. This, according to Mr. Thurston's interpretation, beyond a doubt secures the last immigration a full grant, individually, of 320 acres, male and female. In a late number of the *Chicopee Telegraph*, we find a letter from Mr. Thurston on this subject. After speaking of a law having passed Congress, for the extinguishing of the Indian titles to the country west of the Cascade mountains, he says:

On the heel of this law, another one was passed, at the last session of Congress, giving to all men, over eighteen years of age, arriving and settling in Oregon previous to December, 1850, 320 acres of land, if single, and if married, 640 acres The bill then provides that if those single men marry in one year from the first of December, 1850, they shall receive 640 acres. In all cases the wife is to receive one half of the above grant in her own right. Four years residence and cultivation, to be completed either before the date of the law, or after, is required before the final title is made from the government, though the title is good to all intents and purposes, as against every body but the government, from the moment the claim is taken If the man or woman, or both, die after taking the claim, and before the four years expires, the same goes to the survivor and heirs, so that it cannot be lost by this casualty

The bill next provides, that all white males over twenty-one, emigrating to the country and settling there, between the first day of December, 1850, and the first day of December, 1853, shall receive 160 acres of land, if a single man, and if married, then 320 acres But there is also a provision here, that if single men marry in one year after arriving in the Territory, they then receive 320 acres All male minors who go to the country, and settle, and become twenty-one before December, 1853, will receive 160 acres of land, absolutely, and if they marry in one year after arriving at majority, they will receive 320 All foreigners, by filing their intentions of becoming American citizens, are treated like native born American citizens, and they are only required to complete that naturalization before they get a final title Of course this would have to be done in the shortest time, or they would lose their land The same residence and cultivation are required as before, and as before, the woman receives, as her own property, one half of the land granted — In all cases the person is allowed to pick his land where he pleases, if not previously occupied

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House of Representatives,
Washington, December 9, 1850

Hon. S. R. Thurston

Sir—Your inquiries of this morning are before me My recollection is, that when we were conferring relative to the form of the Oregon Land Bill, (the Committee on Territories having instructed me to draft it,) you stated as the reason why you did not wish the bill to confirm the transfers of any lots sold or donated by Dr. McLaughlin after the 3d of March 1849, that you feared, from certain information in your possession, if such transfers were confirmed, in general terms, up to the passage of the bill, the whole of what the Doctor claimed would be covered by fictitious transfers for his benefit Your object appeared to be to guard against this, and, at the same time, give your Territorial Assembly the power to confirm sales, for nominal sums, to any *bona fide* purchaser You were of the opinion, likewise, that it would not be safe or proper to acknowledge, in any manner, Dr McLaughlin's title and right to dispose of any lots or land after the date of Gov Lane's Proclamation You expressed the utmost confidence in the disposition of your Territorial Assembly to do justice to all parties, and preferred leaving the confirmation of sales optional with them. Your object was manifestly to guard the interests and rights of the people of Oregon City.

Respectfully, yours,
GRAHAM N FITCH

Washington, Dec 9, 1850

Editor Spectator

Sir—I desire to say to the people of Oregon that I will attend to Dr McLaughlin's letter which appeared in the Spectator last September, by and by My urgent business calls, since it first came to my knowledge, has not permitted me to do it hitherto I am glad my enemies have now drawn themselves into line, under such a commander, and that they have made choice of a "fugleman" who has got "gumption" enough to pass them thro' the manœuvers I presume these British Propagandists are but very few, and when they have done their work, it may be proper for them to pass over the line I think we will have no use for them in future. I say this much lest my silence may be construed into fear. As many faults as I may have, God forbid that I should ever fear to contend for the truth By that I stand, come life or come death, rise or fall.

S R THURSTON.

☞ Mrs. Henry Clay is a cousin of Mrs T. H. Benton, and both are distinguished for their devotion to their families and the domestic duties of life

☞ A weaver, in Bradford, England, has been for some time employed weaving in a piece of cloth the whole of the New Testament. He has lately completed the four Gospels, and has made some advance in the Acts of the Apostles.

Governor's Special Message.

Executive Department,
Oregon City, Feb. 3, 1851.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly

Understanding that an act concerning the establishment of the Seat of Government for this Territory had passed your honorable body on the 1st inst, I sought for and obtained a copy what purports to be a copy of the act, and in the supposition that the paper furnished me is a true copy, I propose to submit to your consideration a few observations upon it The title is "An act to provide for the selection of places for location and erection of Public Buildings, of the Territory of Oregon"

The 1st section *establishes* the Seat of Government at Salem, in Marion county

The 2d establishes the Penitentiary at Portland in Washington county, and the 3rd section establishes the University at Marysville in Benton county.

The 4th section names three gentlemen as commissioners to superintend the erection of the public buildings, and authorises them to select one of their number as *acting* Commissioner, who is required to give bond (without the usual requisition of security), to the United States, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor, for the faithful performance of his duty, and upon this bond is devolved the exclusive duty of erecting the public buildings

The 9th section provides for the erection of the Penitentiary in Portland, in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions prescribed for the erection of the public buildings at Salem, but the act is silent as to the erection of the University at Marysville

The act of Congress entitled "An act to establish the Territory of Oregon," approved August 14th 1848, provides in the concluding part of the sixth section, that "to avoid improper influences, which may result from intermixing, in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object and that shall be expressed in the title"

The concluding part of the fifteenth section of the same act provides that "and the sum of five thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Oregon to be there applied by the Governor to the erection of suitable buildings at the Seat of Government" It is also provided in the sixth section of the same act, that "any law or laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be utterly null and void"

The act of Congress entitled "An act to make further appropriations for public buildings in the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon," approved June 11th, 1850, provides in the 1st section, "That the sum of twenty thousand dollars each be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the Governors and Legislative Assemblies of the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon, at such place as they may select in said Territories for the erection of Penitentiaries," and the third section, "That the sum of twenty thousand dollars in addition to that appropriated by section fifteen of an act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon approved August 14th 1848, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, to the erection of suitable public buildings, at the Seat of Government of said Territory"

I have carefully compared the paper which purports to be a copy of your enactment with the above recited acts of Congress, and am constrained to say, with all due deference, that to my mind it is not in conformity with either, but in derogation of both Every law should embrace "but one subject" and that "expressed in the title." The "*place*" selected for the Penitentiary should have the concurrence of the executive, and the money appropriated for the erection of the public buildings should be "*applied*" with his sanction

Entertaining these views I owe it to the Government and people of the United States, whose agent I am, to the people of Oregon whose rights it is my duty to protect, and to my official oath to decline any participation in executing your act

I have thus frankly expressed my views in order that you may have an opportunity to substitute some other person to approve the bond of the acting commissioner, and to provide for filling vacancies in the Boards of Commissioners.

Allow me to add, in conclusion, my hope that you will not adjourn without taking the most effectual steps to carry out my recommendation in my message at the commencement of the session, to cause the public buildings to be erected

I am respectfully,
Your Obedient Serv't,
JOHN P GAINES

A motion was made to print 30 copies of the above message The ayes and noes being called for, the following persons voted *aye*,—Deady, Campbell, Gilmore, Matlock, Payne, Tharp, Powers, Simpson. *Noes*,—Alphin, Avery, King, Parker, Holmes, St Clair, Harding, and the Speaker. Mr. Shaw being absent.

Go Ahead.—Collins says that in less than five years, he will have a steamer running that will do the distance between New York and Liverpool in a week

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☞ An Ohio paper states that a Miss Porter in that State has married a man by the name of Bottle The editor says it is not only a good *match*, but it proves that there are more ways than one to *bottle porter*

The Climate of Italy.—For ourselves, we have never seen the land of the old Latins, nor the modern Italia, but we venture that nowhere in any part of the round world, can a finer winter climate be met with, than that which we are now enjoying It is vastly easy to traduce men, and make light of their deeds and opinions, but true merit and sound judgements modestly expressed, will be found to stand, "like gold seven times tried in the fire." And this we believe will hold true of the name and merits of the Hon John C. Fremont, who first brought California to the notice of the American people.

The peeping frogs, the cooing doves, and the whistling blackbirds, have chosen this as the time to select their mates in defiance of the precepts of St Valentine; and yet to morrow is but mid-winter.

[*San Jose Argus, 14th inst.*

Commercial.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

ARRIVALS AT ASTORIA

January 27—The P M Steamer Oregon, Capt R H Pearson, arrived at Astoria with the mail—She left Panama on the 3rd, and arrived at San Francisco, early on the 20th, having made the run in 14½ days, exclusive of stoppages—the quickest trip ever made. She left San Francisco the 22d, and arrived off the Bar on Friday, in 48 hours, where she was detained till Monday, by one of the heaviest gales ever encountered on the Pacific coast

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Dr Moses, U S A, Capt A Le Roy, W Comstock, Capt C White, B B Bishop, F C Fellows, A Holbrook Esq, H Burns, J K Hackett, W L Parish, N A Fellows, A W Todd, Messrs Buckley, Rosse, Halloway, Fleming and Donalds.

Ferry Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the first term of the Probate Court of Clackamas county, for a license to establish a Ferry at Portland on the Willamitte river

JOSEPH NOTT

For Klamath River.

BRIG ANNA E MAINE Baker, Master, will positively sail from the mouth of the Columbia river, on the 15th February, for the Klamath River For Freight or Passage, apply to Abernethey & Co, Oregon City, or to F M Smith, Portland

Oregon City, Feb 6, 1851–2t22*

Notice.

WHEREAS, a note of hand in my favor for $150, dated Champoeg or Yam Hill, about the latter end of May or beginning of June last, was lost or mislaid by me, probably at Champoeg The said note is payable on the firm of Messrs McLaughlin, Taylor & McKay, of Oregon City, and was due on the first of September, 1850 Any person finding the aforesaid note, I would request to forward it to me

HENRY MAXWELL

Cape Disappointment, Ogdensville, Jan 21, 1851 3t22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the Estate of BENJAMIN FIELDS, deceased, that I intend to make a final settlement of my accounts as Administrator of said estate, at the next term of Probate Court, in and for the county of Marion, O T

WILLIAM PARKER, Administrator

Salem, Feb 5, 1851–3t22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

HAVING taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE N SHRODER, deceased, late of Marion county, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said George N Shroder, in his lifetime, to make immediate settlement and to all to whom he may have been indebted, to present their accounts, properly attested, previous to the date prescribed by law for their presentment, or they will therefore be debarred

WILLIAM PARKER, Administrator

Salem, Feb 5, 1851–3t22

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Louisiana," from San Francisco, the following goods

A large and general assortment of Ready made CLOTHING,
oil cloth carpeting,
brussels do
FURNITURE—such as bureaus, tables, bedsteads, wash stands, chairs, &c,
woolen and turkeine shawls,
superior cigars, tea, soap, nails, window glass,
tobacco, knives and forks,
silver plated & german silver tea & table spoons,
tin'd, iron and buffed do do do
assorted tinware,
complete setts harness, setts iron axles,
trunks, carpet bags, trace chains,
pictures and picture frames,
air-tight cooking stoves, with pipe and furniture complete

All of which will be sold, together with their former stock of goods, upon the most favorable terms, by CROSBY & SMITH

Portland, april 15, 1850–16tf

Washington county.

TAKE NOTICE—That the subscriber is now receiving new supplies of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c*, which will be disposed of at wholesale and retail to suit purchasers The greatest bargains to be had, and produce taken for goods

Good pasture for American horses this winter, apply to the subscriber

Town lots may be had of the subscriber The advantages of locating in this healthy spot are too well known

☞ Remittances made to any part of the States

ABRAHAM SULGER

Hillsborough, Oct 3, 1850–1y

Notice of Copartnership.

Joseph Holman and Alexander S Murray,

HAVING entered into Copartnership, beg leave to inform the citizens of Salem and adjoining country, that they have on hand a large and general assortment of every description of

USEFUL GOODS,

suitable for the wants of the country, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

N B H & M have opened a branch store at the post office, where every description of goods are constantly on hand

☞ The highest prices given for produce

Salem, Dec 9, 1850—n17 1m

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, sometime about the fifth day of July last, one *BLACK HORSE*, branded with the letter B on the left hip, and not perceivable without close examination, one hoof on the fore foot split—age unknown

Also, one *STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE*, about six years old, white legs, white face, branded with the letters H B on the right hip

Any person or persons delivering said horses, or giving information where they can be found, either at the printing office or at the subscriber's,

JOSEPH INGALLS, or
WILLIAM J. BROWN,

will be paid for their trouble

Oregon City, January 16, 1851–3t19

For Gold Bluffs & Klamath River.

The fine fast sailing and light draft schr J. C DEMAREST, J. Collins, master, will sail for the above places on or about the fifth day of February Those desirous of a speedy passage to the diggings, will do well to embrace this opportunity For freight or passage, apply on board or to J. Ricketson, Portland, O. T

☞ Passage $100—freight at moderate rates.

January 30, 1851–1t21*

Attention!!!

THE subscriber would call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Oregon City and vicinity, to the *fact*, that he will leave the place in a few days Those wishing to obtain true and life-like miniatures of themselves or friends, will do well to call soon, or they will lose the opportunity

A few neat Lockets on hand, in which pictures will be set in the neatest style, and very low Miniatures, also, set in Pins, Rings, &c, in the best style

Don't wait for pleasant weather—improve the time

WM H JENNINGS.

January 30, 1851–2t21*

New Confectionery and Bakery.

WE, the undersigned, would inform the people of Oregon City and the public generally, that we have commenced the *CONFECTIONARY AND BAKERY BUSINESS* in the house formerly occupied by Evans & Son, on Water street, one door above the Oregon House The *Candies* are not surpassed by any establishment in the country Good *Fresh Bread* always kept on hand This is the only *Confectionary* in the Territory They are prepared to manufacture *Candies* in any quantities Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to

WITTMANN & KRIEG

Oregon City, January 30, 1851–3m21

Tax Sale---Marion county, O. T

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the third Monday of February next, I shall sell, at public sale, at the door of the court house in said county of Marion, all and singular the Town Lots in said county, mentioned in the following schedule, on which taxes due for the year A D 1850, are not paid by said day Such sale will continue from day to day, between the hours of nine A M, and four o'clock, P M, of each day, until all are offered for sale

SCHEDULE

Town	Blk	Lots,	Value	Tax
Champoeg	33		$1200	3 00
"	70		2000	5 00
"	54		200	50
North Salem	15	1 & 2	150	38
"	11	5	75	19
"	11	1	75	19
"	7	5	75	19
"	8	5 & 6	150	38
Salem	85	5	100	25
"	3	5 7 & 8	300	75
"	4	1 & 5	200	50
"	7	3 & 4	200	50
"	8	5 & 8	200	50
"	9	1 2 3 & 4	400	1 00
"	18	1 2 3 & 4	400	1 00
"	20	1	100	25
"	21	8	100	25
"	23	7 & 8	200	50
"	24	1 2 3 & 4	400	1 00
"	26	1 2 5 6 7 & 8	600	1 50
"	29	1	100	25
"	50	1 & 2	200	50
"	31	1	100	25
"	35	1 2 7 & 8	400	1 00
"	56	7	100	25
"	44	8	100	25
"	47	1 3 & 4	300	75
"	48	6	100	25
"	49	3 4 & 8	300	75
"	50	5 & 8	200	50
"	51	1 3 & 4	300	75
"	52	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 & 8	800	2 00
"	53	1 & 4	200	50
"	60	5 7 & 8	300	75
"	61	1 & 8	200	50
"	62	1 2 3 4 & 5	500	1 25
"	63	4 7 & 8	300	75
"	64	3 4 6 7 & 8	500	1 25

W J HERREN, Sh'ff

Salem, January 20, 1851–2t21

By the Louisiana and Tarquina.

ENGLISH GOODS,

PRINCIPALLY DIRECT FROM LONDON

JUST received and for sale, by ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO, a General Assortment of Goods, adapted to the wants of the country

Oregon City, January 23, 1851–1y20

D. L. ROSS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,

IS receiving, constantly, on consignment, a great variety of

Dry Goods,	Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,	Furniture of all kinds,
Hardware,	Groceries

☞ Orders from Oregon will be attended to with promptness. January 9, 1851–3m18*

Woodworth's Planing Patents.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machines, and the rights to run them, under the above Patents, in Oregon and California

D L ROSS,

Exchange Buildings, San Francisco

January 9, 1851–3m–18*

Law Notice.

THORNTON & MANCHESTER.

J. Quinn Thornton & J Boyce Manchester would inform the public that they have, under the above name and style, associated themselves together, as *Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors and Advocates in Admiralty*, in the inferior and superior courts of Oregon

☞ Their Office is on Main street, opposite the Brick Store

Oregon City, January 2, 1851–1y17

☞ Sarsaparilla. ☜

JUST received per schooner Mathew Vassa, from San Francisco, 25 cases of Bristol's Original and Genuine *SARSAPARILLA*, which will be sold on favorable terms, at the Dry Goods and Grocery Store opposite Moss, by

L D C LA TOURETTE

Oregon City, January 2, 1850–3m17

Administrator's Notice

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *NATHAN ENGLISH*, deceased, I hereby give notice that the said Nathan English died in the winter of 1848 or 9, in California, that he was about 25 years of age at the time of his death, of slender form, about five feet ten inches in height, and well made, and that the amount of the estate left by him, is a claim against the Provisional Government of Oregon Territory, for $236

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Adm'r.

January 9, 1851–6w18*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have purchased a Lot or Lots of the proprietor of Linn City, or who now holds a lot or lots by transfer from others who have purchased from the proprietor, and have not complied with their contract as specified in the Bond given for title, are forfeited to the proprietor, unless they have had some written or verbal contract with me to the contrary

ROBT MOORE,

Linn City, Nov. 28, 1850–12tf Proprietor

William A. Woodward Wm. Coxe Dusenberry

Woodward & Dusenberry,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No 45 William Street, New York.

RESPECTFULLY inform their California and Oregon friends, and others about to emigrate there, that they will receive consignments of Gold Dust, and transmit the same, by certificate of deposit, to any town in the interior of the United States, and will make safe investments of funds, as instructed. Their facilities to do this are well known, and it will be attended to with promptness and dispatch Insurances effected when desired

Orders for any kinds of Goods, Wares or Merchandise, will be executed with great care, and particular attention to packing and insurance

For their ability to transact any business confided to them, they would respectfully refer to

Messrs Cooke, Baker & Co, } San Francisco
" Turner, Fish & Co, }
Joseph B. Bideman, esq }
E Hamilton, Esq, Oregon City.

P. S Our charges and commissions will be as low as those of any other firm

November 28, 1850–12tf

Commission Business.

THE subscriber is desirous of receiving orders for the purchase and shipping all kinds of goods, stores, machinery, &c, on commission, and will give his personal attention to the same, and will ship by vessels direct for Oregon, or via San Francisco, as required All purchases will be insured for the benefit of the consignee, and any funds sent to him will be covered by Insurance, on receiving notice of the same

WILLIAM ATKINSON

New York, August 13, 1850–1y8

REFERENCES—NEW YORK

Josiah L Hale, Esq, Atlantic Mutual Ins Co
Zebedee Cook, Esq, Astor Mutual Ins Co
John S Tappan, Esq, Union " " "

CALIFORNIA

Messrs F Argenti & Co Bankers, San Francisco
Messrs Adrian & Story
Albert Clark, Esq

OREGON

Messrs Abernethy & Co
Capt Martin Thompson
Rev George H Atkinson
Rev, Horace Lyman

Hedges & Barlow,

HAVE just received, by Schooner Merchantman from San Francisco, the following articles, which they offer for sale at their Store in Canemah, viz

Women and Childrens' Shoes and Brogans,
Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish,
Paints, (white, blue and green,)
Assorted Tin and Wood-ware,
Soap, Raisens, Sardines, Sugar, &c, &c

Canemah, December 26, 1850–16tf

Wholesale and Retail Store,

AND for sale by the subscribers—

Provisions, &c,	Salt, fine and coarse,
Tea,	Sugar,
Molasses	Rice,
Bacon,	Cheese,
Allspice,	Pepper, &c
Arrow Root,	

CLOTHING AND CHINA GOODS

A McK & CO, having now put their Boats in thorough repair, are prepared to continue carrying Freight and Passengers between Oregon City and Portland, touching at Milwaukie when required

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO

Oregon City, October, 1850—6tf

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE connexion in business heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Dupuis & Mathieu, is this day dissolved by mutual consent Francis X. Mathieu will attend and settle the affairs of the late concern

[Signed] EDWARD DUPUIS,
F X MATHIEU

Buteville, December 31, 1860–4t18*

☞ For Sale, ☜

GOOD-WILL, stock and fixtures of the *CONFECTIONARY*, opposite A Hood's store, on Main street For particulars, call and see

F S CROSBY

Oregon City, December 19, 1850–15tf

W W CHAPMAN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

PORTLAND, OREGON

Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

For Sale,

£3.000 Butter, 3,000 lbs Cheese, a superior article

BELKNAP & CO

January 2, 1851–4tf7

Regular Line,

For San Francisco, Cal

Bark Ann Smith, Drew, Dec 15
Brig Tarquina, Molthrop, Jan'y 1

FREIGHT and passage, by the regular line, at the lowest rates

Goods received and forwarded by the Agents at Portland and San Francisco, with dispatch and free of commission

Couch & Co, Ag'ts, Portland, Oregon
Spark & Co, Ag'ts, S Francisco, Cal

November 21, 1850–11tf

Steamer Notice.

THE Steamer "Columbia" will leave "Walling's Landing," at the foot of the Rapids, every Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, A M JAS FROST, Master

Oregon City, Oct 31, 1850–8tf

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the French Prairie, about the middle of October last, a *BLUE HORSE*, branded on the hip S H I, also a faint mark of the H B C brand Any person that will return or deliver the said described horse to the subscriber, or to any other of his fraternity, at St. Paul's Mission, or give information so that he can get him, will be well rewarded

F R M. ACCOLTI, Cat Priest

Oregon City, January 23, 1851–3t20*

$15 Reward'

STRAYED from the undersigned, in October last, a large *INDIAN HORSE*, of rather a Dark Bay color, black mane and tail, some white in the face, branded on the left shoulder with the letters A W, a white spot on each side, about the bulge of the ribs Any person finding such a horse, and deliver him to the widow Welch, in Chehalem Valley, or to the undersigned, living on the Wapatoo Lake, Washington county, shall receive the above reward

JOSHUA WELCH,
WM DOTY.

January 23, 1851–20*3

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts.

LOT WHITCOMB.

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850.

Tualatin Academy

THIS Institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove*, Tualatin Plains It is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object.

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed, it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette

The Spring Term of the Institution will commence . . . . . March 12, 1851.
Summer Term, ... June 9, "
Fall Term . . . . . Sept 18, "
Winter Term . . . . . Decem 13, "

The Terms will be eleven weeks each. Tuition $6 per term.

Board may be obtained in private families.

TEXT BOOKS USED

The Holy Scriptures, Saunder's Series of Readers, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Smith's Geographies, Wells' Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray's Chemistry, Gale's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics,

By order of the Board,

G H ATKINSON, Sec'y.

January 16, 1851–11tf

Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON,

WILL practice law in the District and Circuit Courts of Oregon He will accept agencies for the purchase and sale of real estate,

☞ Office in the building hitherto occupied by Mr. Pritchett, Secretary of the Territory

—REFER TO—

Col James Collier, } San Francisco.
Col J B Weller, }
W Carey Jones, Esqr }
Messrs Woodward & Dusenberry, } N York.
45 William street, }
John B Myers, Esqr, } Philadelphia,
Auctioneer, Market st, }
Hon Thos Corwin, *Washington.*

☞ *Courier*, San Francisco, *Express*, N York; *Intelligencer*, Washington—insert *two months*

Oregon City, Oct 3, 1850–6mo

To the Miners

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Riding Saddles, Pack, do, Bridles, and Equipments of all kinds suitable for packing Also, on hand, a lot of Ladies' superior Riding Saddles, Saddle-bags, Riding Whips, Double and Single Harness, Machines, Stirrups, &c, and is prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, any article in his line of business, at the old stand

A K POST

Oregon City, January 9, 1851–18tf

JUSTIN CHENOWETH,

SURVEYOR

OFFICE at Mr Frier's, Linn City Terms of service, $10 per day, or for surveying a "claim," without assistance from the employer, $30 For Town-sites, 75 cents per lot

N B Persons wishing to engage a surveyor, can be accommodated, at short notice, by leaving word with the editor at the office of the Oregon Spectator

November 21, 1850–6mo11

TIN, COPPER, & SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY

THERE is now opened and in full operation, in this *City*, adjoining the *City Hotel*, an establishment for the manufacturing of *Tin, Sheet-iron, Copper, Zinc, Plumbing*, and all kinds of *Jobbing* connected with those metals *TIN-WARE AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.* New Stoves set up, broken plates mended, Pumps put in operation, Lead pipe laid, a superior article of Air-tight Stoves for sale, an assortment of large and small Cook and Parlor Stoves daily expected. This manufactory has ample tools and machinery of the most approved kinds now in use in the states, and is fully prepared to meet the demands and necessities of this territory

OSCAR J BACKUS.

Oregon City, Nov 21, 1850–6mo11

☞ Look at this. ☜

THE subscribers beg to inform the public of Oregon generally, that their *BOATS* now ply regularly between Portland and Oregon City, and that they are under the charge of Capt James Coburn, who will pay every attention to freight and passengers

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO

Oregon City, Nov 14, 1850–10tf

☞ Iron! Iron!! ☜

30.000 Lbs assorted Swedish Iron, also, Boiler Iron, just received and for sale by

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.

Nov 7, 1850–9tf

I D & W. C HOLMAN

HAVE formed a co-partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries They would solicit a small portion of custom

Oct 4, 1819

New and Cheap Store,

AT LINN CITY

THE subscribers have recently returned from San Francisco, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Cassimeres, Bed Spreads, *LINSEYS*, Flannels, &c, which they offer to those wishing to purchase, upon terms as favorable as they can be obtained elsewhere in the Territory.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

N B Butter and Cheese will be received in exchange for goods

W P. DAY & ROBINSON.

Linn city, sept. 5, 1850–26tf

Island Mills.

THE Oregon Milling Company would respectfully make known to their friends and patrons, that they are now running both their *SAW* and *GRIST MILLS*, night and day, and having secured the services of *competent Millers*, they are fully prepared to attend to all favors with zeal and dispatch

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

We have constantly on hand a superior article of *Superfine Flour*, which we will sell at the lowest market rates.

Oregon City, October 31, 1850—6mo8*

Notice to Contractors.

WE would give notice, that we wish to let the building of two Double Saw Mills—the one to be undertaken from the stump; the other is partly finished We wish, too, to have both mills completed and put in operation by the first of February next.

A A DURHAM & CO, Oswego.
MOORE & RICE, Linn City.

Linn City, Nov 21, 1850–11tf

FOR SALE,

OUR entire block, consisting of eight lots in Portland, together with my dwelling house and the out-houses situated upon the premises The dwelling house is universally acknowledged to be the finest specimen of architecture in the Territory For terms apply to

NATHANIEL CROSBY, Jr.

Portland, aug23 9tf

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 44.]

AN ACT to create additional collection districts in California, and to change the existing district therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the State of California six collection districts, to wit San Francisco, Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Sonoma, and San Joaquin The district of San Francisco shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embraced within the counties of San Francisco, Santa Clara, Contra-Costa, Marin, Mondocino, and Trinidad, and a collector, naval officer, and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the city of San Francisco, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district.

The district of Monterey shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embraced within the counties of Monterey, San Luis, Obispo, and Santa Cruz; and a collector shall be appointed for said district, to reside at the town of Monterey, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district

The district of San Diego shall include all the bays, harbors, rivers and shores of the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara, and a collector shall be appointed for said district, to reside at the town of San Diego, which shall be the sole port of entry for said district.

The district of Sacramento shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores of Sacramento, Sutter, El Dorado, Yuba, Bulte-yolo, Colusc, and Shasta, and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Sacramento city, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district

The district of Sonoma shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embraced within the counties of Sonoma, Massa, and Solano, and a collector shall be appointed for said district, to reside at the town of Benicia, which, together with the town of Ballejo shall be the sole port of entry for the district

The district of San Joaquin shall include all the territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and [shores] embraced within the counties of Calaberas, San Joaquin, Tualumia, and Mariposa, and a collector of the district shall be appointed to reside at the town of Stockton, which shall be the sole port of entry for the period And the towns of Santa Barbara and San Pedro, in the collection district of San Diego, shall be, and are hereby, constituted ports of delivery for said districts, and surveyors shall be appointed to reside at each, with such other officers as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary for the public service

SEC 2 *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the officers hereinbefore provided for at the port of San Francisco, there shall be appointed two principal and two assistant appraisers for said port, and the compensation of the officers provided for in this act shall be as follows, to wit the collector of the district of San Francisco shall be allowed a compensation not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum, the naval officer a compensation not exceeding eight thousand dollars per annum, the surveyor a compensation not exceeding seven thousand dollars per annum, the principal appraisers a compensation not exceeding six thousand each per annum, and the assistants each a sum not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars per annum The collectors of the districts of Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Sonoma, and San Joaquin shall be allowed three thousand dollars each per annum, with additional maximum compensation of two thousand dollars each per annum, should their official emoluments and fees provided by existing laws amount to that sum respectively The surveyors at Santa Barbara and San Pedro shall be allowed, in addition to the fees authorized by existing laws, a compensation of two thousand dollars per annum, and the deputy collector appointed in pursuance of existing laws at the port of San Francisco shall be a compensation not to exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

SEC 3 *And be it further enacted,* That until otherwise directed by Congress, the provisions of law in relation to the payment of expenses incidental to the collection of the revenue from customs, existing prior to the act of 3d March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act requiring all moneys receivable from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the Treasury without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes;" shall be and are hereby made applicable to the several collection [districts] in the State of California and the territory of Oregon, any thing in the aforesaid act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture, mentioned and embraced, in the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned;" or in any act in addition to or amendatory of said act, that have occurred or may occur in the collection districts in the state of California and territory of Oregon, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, if in his opinion the said fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred, without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, to prescribe such rules or modes of proceeding to ascertain the facts as in his opinion may be convenient and proper, without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to, and upon the said facts so to be ascertained as aforesaid, the said Secretary may exercise all the power conferred upon him in and by said act as fully as he might have done, had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act. *Provided,* That where any ships or vessels, or any goods, wares, and merchandize may have been subjected to seizure or confiscation or detention by any officer of the customs in the collection district of Upper California or the district of Oregon, prior to the passage of this act, and it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that the owner or owners of any such ships or vessels, or the owner or owners, or importers of any such goods, wares, and merchandise, has or have sustained damage or loss by reason of any improper seizure, confiscation or detention thereof, the said Secretary is hereby authorized to extend such relief in the respective cases, as he may deem just and proper

SEC. 5 *And be it further enacted,* That all the territory, harbors, rivers and waters on the eastern shore of the State of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, lying south of the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude, heretofore embraced in the district of Chicago, as are contained within the limits and jurisdiction of the State of Wisconsin, shall be, and are hereby, constituted a collection district, to be called the district of Milwaukie, and the port of entry for said district is hereby established at Milwaukie, and Southport, Racine, Shelboygan, Green Bay, and Depre, shall be ports of delivery only, and the town of Wakegan, in the State of Illinois, in the collection district of Chicago, shall be a port of delivery also. And all the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters on the eastern shore of the State of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan and Green Bay, lying north of the said forty-fourth parallel of latitude, shall be, and the same are attached to and made part of the collection district of Mackinac

SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, in pursuance of law, a collector of customs for the aforesaid district, who shall reside at the port of entry created by this act, together with such other subordinate officers of the customs as are provided for by law, and the compensation of said collector shall be two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, together with such commissions and the fees as are authorized by existing laws

SEC 7. *And be it further enacted,* That deputy collectors of the customs shall be appointed and compensated for their services in the mode prescribed by existing laws, to reside at the respective ports of delivery constituted by this act, and said officers shall exercise all the powers and duties vested in deputy collectors under existing laws

SEC 8 *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the territory of the United States lying north of the northern boundary line of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, and east of the Rocky Mountains, is hereby created a collection district, to be called the Minnesota District, whereof Pembina shall be the port of entry; and a collector shall be appointed who shall give the usual bond required of such officers, and who shall be entitled to a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and who shall not receive any other compensation whatever in the shape of extra allowance or fees of any description whatever

SEC 9 *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to appoint a deputy collector or an inspector of the customs for said district, at a rate of compensation not to exceed three dollars a day when he is employed

SEC 10 *And be it further enacted,* That the town of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, shall be attached to and made a part of the port of delivery as now existing at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, and goods imported into the port of Louisville, in pursuance of existing laws and destined for Jeffersonville, may be landed and warehoused under the provisions of the warehousing act of the 6th of August, 1846, at Jeffersonville, under the control of the surveyor of the port of Louisville

SEC 11 *And be it further enacted,* That the town of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, shall be a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs, to reside at the said port, who shall, in addition to his own duties, also perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyors, prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, the same being entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pitsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be received and paid at those places,"—and the said town of Memphis, and the said port of entry be, and the same is hereby, annexed to and made part of the collection district of New Orleans, and all the privileges and facilities afforded to Pittsburgh, and Wheeling, and Cincinnati, &c., by the act of Congress, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the said port of Memphis.

SEC. 12 *And be it further enacted,* That the port of entry now existing by law as the port of entry in the collection district of Miama, Ohio, is hereby changed and transferred to the town of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, and all the laws now in force in regard to said port of entry in the said collection district of Miami, be, and the same are hereby declared to be in full force, and to apply to the new port of Toledo, and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the archives and custom-house of said district of Miami to be transferred to the district of Toledo.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the town of Chelsea, in the State of Massachusetts, shall be attached to and be a part of the port of entry and collection district of the town of Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, as now existing by law, and goods imported into the port of Boston and Charlestown, and destined for the port of Chelsea, may be landed and warehoused under the provisions of the warehousing act of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, at Chelsea, under the custody and control of the Collector of Boston and Charlestown; and the Secretary be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint an Inspector for said port Chelsea

SEC 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the towns of Evansville and New Albany shall be ports of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs to reside at each of said ports, who shall, in addition to their own duties, also perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, the same being entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be received and paid at those places," and the said towns of Evansville and New Albany, and the said ports of delivery be, and the same are hereby, annexed to, and made part of, the collection district of New Orleans, and all the privileges and facilities afforded to Pittsburg and Wheeling, and Cincinnati, &c, by the act of Congress of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be, and the same are hereby extended to said ports of Evansville and New Albany.

SEC 15 *And be it further enacted,* That so much of an act entitled "An act to establish a port of entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas, and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as fixes the port at Saluria, and requires the residence of the collector to be there, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and hereafter the port of entry and the residence of the collector shall be at La Salle, in said district

SEC 16 *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the seventh section of the act entitled "An act allowing drawbacks on foreign merchandise exported to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North America provinces adjoining the United States," approved third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be and the same are hereby, so far modified as to allow any foreign imported merchandise in the original packages which has been entered, and the duties paid according to law, to be transported with benefit of drawback by land or by water, or partly by land and partly by water, to either of the ports designated in said section or such ports as may have been, or may hereafter be, designated, in pursuance of the authority therein conferred, and any such merchandise may be exported from either of the aforesaid ports, or from such ports on the seaboard from which merchandise may, under existing laws, be exported for benefit of drawback, and be transported thence, in like manner, to ports in the adjoining British provinces, and the ports and places in Mexico, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe *Provided,* that so much of the eighth section of said act as requires the production of the affidavit of the master of the vessel in which any such goods may be exported, may be dispensed with when such goods are not exported in vessels, and the residue of the provisions of said section are hereby extended to cases arising under this act

SEC 17 *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the proviso to the fifth section of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes," as exempts from the operations of said section the provision of law relating to the exportation of merchandise to Canada and Chihuahua, be, and the same is hereby, repealed

SEC 18 *And be it further enacted.* That any original imported merchandise, in the original packages, which shall have been duly entered and warehoused, in pursuance of the warehousing act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, may be exported therefrom in conformity with law, and be transported, in the manner indicated in the first section of this act, to ports in the adjoining British provinces, and become entitled to the benefits of the warehousing act before mentioned

SEC 19 *And be it further enacted,* That the privileges granted by the act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported in the Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, Nashville, and Natchez ports, to be secured and paid at those places," be, and are hereby extended to any foreign merchandise intended for either of the ports mentioned in said act, which may be imported into such ports of entry on the seaboard of the United States, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and be thence transported to either of the aforesaid ports, by such inland routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as he may prescribe, and subject to the forfeitures and penalties prescribed in and by said act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the Collector of the district of New Orleans be, and he is hereby authorized to employ such number of temporary inspectors not exceeding ten, in addition to the permanent and temporary inspectors, not authorized by law, as may be necessary for the prompt and convenient despatch of business in said district, and that each of said temporary inspectors be allowed a compensation of three dollars per day for every day he shall be employed in actual service. *Provided, however,* That the said collector shall not be authorized at any time to employ a larger number of inspectors, including the permanent and temporary inspectors, heretofore authorized, than the actual number of vessels from foreign ports having cargoes to be discharged, then lying in said port or district of New Orleans

SEC 21 *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two additional assistant appraisers for the collection district of New Orleans, with the same salary as that now authorized by law to the assistant appraisers of said collection district

SEC 22 *And be it further enacted,* That the town of Jacksonville, in the State of North Carolina, shall be a port of delivery, subject to the same regulations as other ports of delivery in the United States, and shall be attached to the collection district of Wilmington, North Carolina, and that there shall be appointed, in pursuance of law, a surveyor of customs, and compensated for his services in the mode prescribed by existing laws, said surveyor shall exercise all the powers and perform the duties vested in deputy collectors under existing laws, the said surveyor of customs aforesaid to reside at said port of delivery

Approved September 28, 1850

To Immigrants and others.

THE undersigned, proprietors of the TOWN OF MILTON, being desirous to have improvements progress rapidly, propose that they will give to every head of a family two town lots, and to every single man one town lot, who will become an actual settler in said town within six months, and build a house upon the same, in addition to which, we will sell building materials to those that accept this proposition, and allow them a reasonable length of time to pay for them in

To any one that will build a good Grist Mill, calculated to do the business of the place, we will give a mill site, together with land sufficient for the purposes of a grist mill

This town is handsomely located upon the lower branch of the Willamette river, just far enough above its junction with the Columbia to render it an excellent harbor, and has the advantage of being accessible from all sides, either by land or water, it is also the lowest point upon the river that has a wagon road leading from it to the Willamette valley

Two mountain streams run, one on each side of the town, affording water power sufficient to manufacture 50,000 feet of lumber per day—upon one of which three saw mills are now underweigh

Although this town has been laid out but a few months, it has already made much progress in point of improvement and commerce, and bids fair, soon, to become the most important one in the territory

To those desirous of taking up land claims, we would state that we are surrounded by as beautiful and fertile a section of country as Oregon can boast of, including the Scappoose plains, Sauvies Island, the rich and extensive Prairies lately explored upon the Catlapoodle or Lewis river, and the fine land in the immediate vicinity of the town

CROSBY & SMITH

October 10, 1850–5tf

N B We can give permanent employment to quite a number of hands during the winter

Rail Road

From Milton and St Helens to La Fayette

BRILLIANT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!!!

THE great necessity of a *RAIL ROAD* to connect the farming portion of the Willamette Valley with the Columbia River, is at length about to be remedied

It is estimated by competent judges, that the work can be done for $500,000, and it is proposed to divide that sum into one thousand shares of $500 each

From the immense amount of stock already taken abroad, and from the fact that every possible arrangement has been made for its speedy completion, it is confidently believed that the work can be finished in twelve months

The subscription books are now opened, and can be seen by calling upon W H Tappam, St Helens, Crosby & Smith, Milton

N B It is almost useless to add, that the terminus of this road should be *at a point that can be reached with safety by large class vessels at any season and at any stage of the river,* as the people of Oregon have already expressed their wishes upon this subject

November 28, 1850–12tf

HEAD QUARTERS 11TH MILITARY DEPARTMENT, FORT VANCOUVER, O T, Oct 31, 1850

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a Military Reservation, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, is hereby declared, as follows Commencing at the point where a meridian line, two miles west from the United States' Flag Staff, at the Military Post near Fort Vancouver, O T, strikes the North bank of the Columbia river, thence due North on said meridian four miles, thence due East four miles, thence due South to the bank of the Columbia river, thence down said bank to the place of beginning Said reservation being subject alone to the lawful claims of the Hudson Bay Company, as guaranteed under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, dated July seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six All improvements made within the above described limits, by resident settlers prior to the date of this notice, will be appraised by a Board of Officers, and payment recommended for the same

W W. LORING,
Bry't Colonel Commanding
11th Military Department

Oct 1, 1850–8tf

Up-River Navigation!!

IS the Willamette river navigable above the mouth of Yam Hill? The new Keel Boat *SALEM CLIPPER!!* will answer that question by informing the public, that she has successfully navigated this "frightful" river during the summer, as far as Salem, and will continue to carry *freight* to Salem, or any other landing on the Willamette river, where there is sufficient business to justify it

This boat will continue to run from the Falls to any accessible point in the county above Terms reasonable

LEONARD WHITE

Willamette River, Oct 31, 1850–8tf

N B All freight will be delivered as dry and in as good order as when placed on board L W

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN—The Subscriber, from Maine, has for sale the machinery for a saw mill complete; also, Shingle Machines, and two Smutt Mills, of the best kind now in use, which will be sold cheap, and put the same in operation J G JOHNSON

San Francisco, March 15, 1850–15tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

B L STARK, JNO H COUCH — JNO S SHERMAN,
STARK & CO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
REFER TO—Wm S. Wetmore, esq, New York
Messrs Wetmore & Cryder, "
" Taylor & Morrill, "
" Wetmore & Co. Canton.
Oct 4, 1849.

JNO S SHERMAN, BENJAMIN STARK,
SHERMAN & STARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK CITY.
29, South Street
Oct 4, 1848

NATHANIEL CROSBY, JR THOMAS H. SMITH
CROSBY & SMITH,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MILTON, OREGON

W T. MATLOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Oregon City, Feb 21, '50—tf

F. ARGENTI & CO,
BANKERS, draw on
BROWN, BROTHERS & Co, New York
SAMUEL NICHOLSON & Co, New Orleans
BROWN, SHIPLER & Co, Liverpool, payable in London
OFFICE,—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California
aug 8–23–tf

JNO H COUCH B L STARK
COUCH & CO
BANKERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY
Exchange on New York in sums to suit purchasers, and bills on F Argenti & Co, San Francisco for sale
October 1, 1849

THOS J HOBBS & CO,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FRONT ST, PORTLAND, OREGON
THOS. J HOBBS, Portland
JAMES NEALL, JR, } San Francisco
JAMES SMILLY, }
aug22–24tf

GABRIEL WINTER B G LATIMER
WINTER & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
June 27, 1850–20tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT
PORTLAND, ORIGON
REFERENCES
Gen RILEY, U S A, California
Gen P L SMITH, " Oregon
DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia
P H TITUS, New York
ENDICOTT & CRITTENDEN, San Francisco
January 24, 1850—tf

GEO P PORTER,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT
Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store
Oregon City, July 25–tf

GEO ABERNETHY & CO
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY
GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,
JAS R. FOB
March 23d, 1850—tf

THOMAS V SMITH,
MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
ASTORIA, O T,
IS prepared to execute all orders for the construction and repair of machinery Blacksmith work in general, and turning in iron on reasonable terms
aug8–23tf

A A SKINNER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Office on West side of Water Street,
OREGON CITY
Oct 18, 1849

GEORGE GIBBS,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,
Custom House Buildings,
ASTORIA,
January 10, 1850—tf

A HOOD,
MERCHANT AND TRADER,
OREGON CITY
January 24, 1850—tf

NEW GOODS

THE undersigned would inform the public generally that he has just received, per bark "Keoka," a fresh supply of fancy goods and clothing, consisting in part of

alpaccas,	dress, frock and sack coats
silks,	pantaloons,
satins,	vests,
linen,	hats,
shawls,	caps,
bonnets,	cravats,
fringes,	shirts,
gimps,	boots,
ribbons,	shoes,
lace and edging,	gloves, &c

ANDREW HOOD

Oregon City, aug8–23tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED—142 DAYS FROM N YORK
BRIG EMMA PRESTON,
STORY, MASTER

COUCH & CO by this vessel, have received a very large, complete, and well selected assortment of merchandise, comprising

GROCERIES,	HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS,	MACHINERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	PAINTS & OILS,

Furniture and House Finishings,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE,
&c &c &c &c

These goods are now in store at Portland, and will be sold at wholesale and retail. Merchants and traders are requested to examine this stock before providing otherwise for the ensuing season
aug8–23tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW and splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, to-wit

Gents' fine calf boots, sewed and pegged
Heavy calf water-proof boots
Kip boots, light and heavy
Ladies' calf and morocco bootees
do do do buskins
Cowhide boots and shoes
Boys' boots and shoes
Children's shoes of various colors
Ladies' and gents' gaiters

Persons wishing to purchase their winter's supply, would do well to call on

G. HANAN.

Oregon city, aug. 27, '50–25tf

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th February, at 8 o'clock, A. M, for transporting the United States mails, on the following temporary routes, in this Territory, the balance of the year, ending December 31, 1851:

From Salem, Marion county, via Syracuse, Linn county, Albany, Linn county, to Marysville in Benton county—leaving Salem Tuesdays, 8 a. m, and arriving at Marysville, Wednesdays, between 8 a. m, and 2 p m, and back to Salem Thursdays 8 p m, once each week

From Oregon city via Wright's on the Molalla, Clackamas county, Silver creek, Forks Santiam or Spores', Benton county, E F. Skinner's, Benton county, Pleasant Hill, Benton county—leaving Oregon city on Mondays 8 a m, and arriving at Pleasant Hill 8 p. m., and back to Oregon city 8 p. m, on Saturdays, once each week,

From Astoria to Pacific city on Mondays 8 a m, and arrive at Pacific city 8 p m, and return next day 8 p. m, once each week

From St Helens via Oak Point, Lewis county, mouth Cowlitz, Cowlitz to Simmons', Stellacoom or Nesqually on the 2d and 16th, and back 10th and 23d of each month

From Linn city to Hillsborough on Saturdays 8 a m and return Mondays 8 p. m once each week

Also, if the contracts shall not be concluded the first of February which have been bid for, as follows, will also be let

From Oregon city to Salem via Butes

From Portland via Hillsborough, Tualatin, North Yamhill, South Yamhill, Nesmith's mills—leave Saturdays 8 a m, and return Fridays 8 p m once each week

From Portland via Harris's Ferry, Lafayette, Willamette (in Gage's settlement,) Ford's, Luckiamute, to Marysville, once each week—leaving on Saturdays 8 a m and return Fridays 8 p m.

From Portland, alternate trips, with the Astoria and Oregon city route, making, with the semi monthly trips on said route, one trip every two weeks, and back to Portland from Oregon city same day

Also, the cross route from Nesmith's mills to King's Valley, continuing on to Applegate's at Yoncalla, in Umpqua Valley, once in two weeks and back

On all these routes, the times and hours of departure may be proposed to be changed, and will be considered

These routes will be let to the lowest bidder, with only this reserve, viz

The amount of compensation which may not be paid by the neat proceeds of the department in the Territory by the offices supplied, shall be at the discretion of the Postmaster General and the liberality of Congress

D H LOWNSDALE,
Special Agent Post Office Dept. O T
Special Agency, Portland, Jan 21, 1851–23tf

CASCADE COMPANY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, and all other articles usually called for by whites and Indians

GEO L JOHNSON,
F A CHENOWETH,
T B PIERCE,
GEO W JOHNSON

Cascade, Oregon Ter, aug 29, '50–25tf

THE NEW DEPOT.

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide-water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c., &c., on the first of October next.

WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co

sept 10, '50–tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the undersigned, about the first of June last, an American cream colored horse, black mane and tail, shed all round, about 16 hands high, had a bell on when he left. Any person that will return him to me at Portland, or give information so that I can get him again will be handsomely rewarded

ELIJAH HILL

Portland, sept 5, '50–26tf

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT

THE subscriber will sell lots in Astoria on the claims of Gen John Adair, Robert Shortess and others, at low prices These lots have been accurately surveyed by competent and experienced engineers and maps of them may be seen at my office They are now for the first time offered to the public, and those wishing to invest at a place—the port of entry to the Columbia river—the value and importance of which is too apparent to need puffing in an advertisement, are invited to examine the plans at an early day.

AMORY HOLBROOK.

Oregon City, July 11–21tf

Stray Oxen.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are three stray Oxen at F. C Cason's farm The description is as follows One Black, 4 or 5 years old, rather heavy form, the horns short and turn inward One of a redish color, about 5 years old, in tolerable good order, both of the aforesaid oxen have horns—one of middling size, rather straight, leaning forward, light built The other ox is rather of a light color, a white spot upon his rump, white flank, a little white in his face, his horns turning inward, and very short This ox came to the above place in the winter of forty-nine, and has remained there until the present time The other two came to this place about three or four weeks since.

Cason's Farm, January 23, 1851–3t20

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland, in quantity to suit purchasers, at reduced prices COUCH & CO.

aug22–24tf

THE OREGON SPECTATOR:
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

FOR LORIN MOORE, OF LINN CITY

TERMS
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy, per annum $7 00
" for six months 4 00

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines or less) two insertions, each $2 00
For every additional insertion 1 00

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

Agents for the Spectator.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Spectator They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for us

LEXINGTON.—T P. POWERS, Clatsop county, O. T

OREGON—GEO ABERNETHY & Co, Oregon city, COUCH & Co, Portland, J. E. McCLANE, P M Salem, Gen ADAIR, Astoria, C. M WALKER, esq, Chehalem, A J HEMBREE, esq, Yam Hill, W. P DAY, esq, Linn city, JOSEPH C AVERY, esq, Mouth of Mary's river; A. SULGER, esq, Hillsborough.

I W NESMITH, Nesmith's mills, Polk county.
JESSE APPLEGATE, Umpqua Valley.
W. H. RIGS, Butesville.
ROBERT NEWELL, Champoeg
DAVIS & LINVILLE, Luckiamute
E. F SKINNER, Benton county GEORGE GIBBS, Astoria J D HOLMAN, Pacific City. JACOB COUSER, Syracuse, Linn county.
HON SAM'L R THURSTON, Washington City, D C., and General Agent for the United States.

OREGON SPECTATOR.

D. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR] "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." [T. F. McELROY, PRINTER

Vol. 5. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Thursday, February 13, 1851. No. 23.

POETRY.

For the Spectator

The Ruined Miner.

BY THEODORE J ECKERSON

'Twas midnight, and he stood alone
On San Francisco's shore, forsaken,
No kindly glance on him was thrown—
No parting glass with him was taken!

He stood alone on that dark shore,
Where all his hopes had once been centred
And as he viewed his fortunes o'er,
Despair's cold steel his bosom entered

He thought of home—of all so dear,
Far, far across the Atlantic's billow
Of her whose burning, anxious tear,
Watered for him that night her pillow!

Of children dear, who with delight
Would daily for his footsteps listen,
And who would prate of fortune bright,
And how their Father's gold would glisten!

"Was it for this," he wildly cried,
"I left ye all with many yearnings,
To seek the treasure long denied,
Then toss it to the gamester's earnings?"

"Was it for this in cold and heat
I looked for each succeeding morrow,
And deemed fatigue supremely sweet,
In hopes at last to drown your sorrow?"

"But no! fond babes and trusting wife—
Though to despair my folly's sold me—
Ye shall not know my bosom's strife—
Ye never shall again behold me!"

He knelt awhile, as if to pray,
Ere his sad soul from earth should sever,—
Then plunged into the cold, cold Bay,
And drowned his deep despair forever!

The morning came—and on the sands
There gathered many a hardy ranger,
With sunburnt face and toil-worn hands,
But none, alas! none knew the stranger!

Astoria, Jan 22, 1851

For the Spectator

A Theme for Thirty Days.

(*Continued*)

DAY THE SIXTEENTH

"Stranger! truly thy life was saved by Heaven's aid?
I braved the dangers, but my life would have paid
The forfeit if heaven had not both shielded
In those wild waves my canoe would have yielded
Its precious load to death so dangerously near?
Yet a power unseen protected and alone I know no fear,
"Remain motionless my dear yet a little while?
Myself the busy moments in pleasure will beguile!
Make this your home, thou art welcome to our cot,
And I will seek thy home to tell thy unhappy lot"

DAY THE SEVENTEENTH

As the soft gray mist arose and day appeared?
Florella with a lightsome step to Lorenzo's home had neared,
She passed along the flowery path then up the marbl'd steps,
And soon was ushered in through many a golden depth,
Then opening a palace door to view the unhappy man?
In deep and heartfelt anguish, devising a later plan?
"Fair Girl' cried he, knowest thou aught of a lovely boy,
Lorenzo! my only child, the darling of his father's joy!
He left his home but yester morn a fairy dream awakening
Now for him alone my heart is well nigh breaking

DAY THE EIGHTEENTH

Then with her enchanting voice Florella told so true,
The accident! the rescue! fearless courage too!
"I left my home this morn with the daylight glare,
To tell you of your child and remove your mind from care,
Though safe, he is too feeble to return to palace home!
While in solitude among the forests trees I roam
"Sweet innocence, you shall share this palace place,
As a playmate for Lorenzo—his fancies wild erase!
Teach him not to hunt from home so far away,
Both can amuse at reading, or sometimes e'en at play

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER—*Important Prescription.*—We notice a letter to the Boston Medical and Chirurgical Journal, strongly recommending the mode of treatment of scarlet fever resorted to by Dr Schneemann, physician to the King of Hanover. It is as follows, and exceedingly simple

"From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed, morning and evening, over the whole body, with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is everywhere applied In order to make this rubbing-in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a part still armed with the rind, that we may have a firm grasp On the soft side of this piece, slits are to be made, in order to allow the oozing out of the fat The rubbing must be thoroughly performed, and not too quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious, with a rapidity bordering on magic, all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease are allayed, quiet sleep, good humor appetite return, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room.

For the Spectator

Thoughts on Music.

BY THEODORE J. ECKERSON

GENTLE READER! Did you ever listen to the strains of far-off music, steal[illegible] gently upon your senses like the so[illegible] southern breeze of Heaven, and lull[illegible] heart to a repose not often felt a[illegible] dreary scenes of earth? Did you ev[illegible] ten to baby whispers, and feel them [illegible] ing sweetly down into the very [illegible] your soul? Yes? Then yo[illegible] a very faint idea of the [illegible] Summers How many an[illegible] stood over her at the pian[illegible] sweet tones of her voice [illegible] notes of art felt my soul [illegible] me, and the tear coursing [illegible] on my cheek! How many [illegible] mer afternoon have I linger[illegible] and drank in the sweet musi[illegible] until my every nerve seem[illegible] with a bliss so heavenly, as [illegible] ry other feeling save unworthi[illegible] pshaw! I was in love

Dear, gentle, sweet reader, never [illegible] in love I *was in love—and fool that I* was, I told her so That laugh, so full of music, yet so scornful, that re echoed down Felina valley, I shall never forget! It would have sounded to an uninterested ear like the high notes produced from musical glasses, but to me it seemed to resemble the reverberations of a pistol shot in the mammoth cave of Kentucky!

It was many a day ere I forgave sweet Mary Summers, though I still thought her voice as musical as ever, and hung with the same delight over her while she sang my favorite airs, accompanied by the light touch of her fingers on the piano My *calf love*, however, was over

Years have passed since then, and with *changing years my tastes have also changed* I cannot bear the piano now, though some have ventured to hint that Mary Summers' memory is at the bottom of it They are all mistaken, though, for these years have taught me some wisdom, and travel and observation have shown me what should be the music of a poor man's home.

Since I parted with Mary Summers and came to Oregon, I have taken a partner to myself, whose voice is redolent with 'affection's own dear music,' and now, many a morning do I look up from my toil to gaze upon the bright drops of water as in music they splash to and fro, and see the bright bubbles form and disappear, as her hands glide nimbly over the [illegible] *board!*

Astoria, January 25, 1851

For the Oregon Spectator

MR. EDITOR—I notice in your last paper that I have lost a dollar, that is, according to your decision I do not wish to squabble about such things, as betting on any game of chance is not allowed by law But I would like to have a fair shake, as the odds were so much in my favor in this case, but wonders never will end I suppose—but to the point I laid a wager that this Legislature would do nothing this winter, you say they have passed an act to establish the county seat of Polk county, also an act legalizing the judicial proceedings of Polk county, &c, and an act for some person to keep a ferry &c So you see over the hill goes my Dolyer If I thought there was no gouging going on I would double the bet and try it over

I also notice in your paper—"Information Wanted"—whoever has any to spare fork over. Allow me, Mr Editor, to inform you that I would like to have a good lot of garden seeds from Washington, franked by our Delegate, also a Fanning Mill and Threshing Machine, and some other small articles, not however so large a pile as the ex-editor of the Spectator collected from there and other places.

The proprietor of Pacific city informs us that the number of inhabitants of that place is about 75, some however, he says, are Indians The last I knew of the tribe there were about 69

It is whispered about town that the Whitewash candidate men are in the majority, the minority should feel proud

All of our papers I believe have prophesied that this Legislature would do something for the country, and give us a good code of laws, but it won't do The stripe is too much like the last year bach Some of them, however, can do and would do if they were allowed, but they Myred down on the immortal whitewashing resolutions, and so they must be reconciled to their fate Mr Editor, it strikes me that when men get up such a set of resolves and pass them, as Mr Waymire's whitewash resolutions, we must not look for much. Human nature is what it is, and if we get a good code of laws this year the luck must change—such is our misfortune But if in the end I have spent my opinion wrong, or done an injustice, I will, through your paper, make an apology. The Legislature of last year done as well as they could, they changed the way of voting, and the names of a few counties, and disfranchised those who elected them, and adjourned sine dead The laws they made is a perfect hurrahs nest, and the judges sent here to administer them suppose we are joking. I hope none of the members will take this as personal or quisical, as I only mean it for truth

I am sorry to inform you that another cloud is gathering about the Callapooiah river—should it burst I fear the American eagle will be dashed against a rock among the Owls and American officers and spoil the fe[illegible]rs of that noble b[illegible] A chield [illegible]

[illegible] deal that seems to be unsound, but relieved by such touches on the marrow of the business as this

"I will tell you of a gentleman for whom I labored in Deptford, Mass some years I was speaking of the injustice done by capitalists in this very country, where there was plenty of land, plenty of facilities for making all men really free, and making this ground a Republic of Freemen, but he said you do not understand our beautiful institutions, you are not acquainted with them, or else you would say that they are really what they appear to be I said—"I am a plain unsophisticated, practical man, and I will tell you one thing that I do know I know that I work for you in the longest day in summer, from the earliest period to the latest, and I know that if you choose, at any moment you can turn me away, and I know that the effect of your turning me away is to starve my wife and children, and I know that is a power that no man under heaven ought to have, least of all in a Republic What boots it to me whether I work under the Autocrat of Russia, or the nondescript Government of China, or the monarchical or oligarchical Government of Great Britain, or in the Republic of America? What is it to me? You are Emperor, Senate, Congress, you have the power of life and death over me, which [illegible] ed but by Omnipotence"

VALUABLE INVENTION —The following extract from the letter of a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, will be read with interest by all who are engaged in the production of sugar

I saw a machine to-day, which, if I am not mistaken, *is destined to create a revolution in the preparation of sugar* In my presence, some two hundred weight of sugar, of the dryest character imaginable, and as black as soot, was placed in it, and in six minutes by my watch it came out white, dry, and perfectly clean and sweet Knowing nothing of mechanics, I cannot give you a good description of it All that I can say is, that the sugar is put in a hollow cylinder lined with wire cloth, which revolves at the rate of about three hundred times a minute, and after making about fifteen hundred revolutions, the sugar is found to be clean and dry. Centrifugal motion cleans it The machine was first applied to drying clothes, but it is admirably suited to clarifying oil, rectifying sugar, and a thousand other useful purposes

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☞On crossing the river yesterday, by the Covington ferry boat, we met a man from Burlington, Ky, who lost a slave about two weeks ago When the boat landed on this side, the first person he saw was his slave, who was about to cross the river, on his way home. He told his master he had enough in the way of freedom, during the time he had been here, and he was now willing to go home —[*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

There are thousands like this negro, who would gladly return to their masters if the abolitionists of the North would permit them

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GEN. FOOTE IN MISSISSIPPI —The House of Representatives of Mississippi, by a vote of fifty to thirty-seven, have condemned the conduct of Gen Foote on the compromise measures The Senate from all appearances, will be very likely to follow their example In other respects, the proceedings of both houses have a strong smell of saltpeter and secession What is to be the end of all this is difficult of solution It may be dissolution, but we still incline to the hope that it will explode in gass and smoke We shall wait, with great anxiety, the final result —*N Y. Herald*

TO MAKE HENS LAY.—The South Carolinian says that a neighbor states that hog's lard is the best thing that he can find to mix with the dough he gives to his hens. He says that one cut of this fat as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from setting, and that by feeding them with the fat occasionally, his hens continue laying through the whole winter.

☞ "All is well that ends well"

Marriage Without Courtship.

A ROMANCE WITHOUT FICTION

Wondrous are the ways of Providence, singular are the doings of man, especially in these latter days of man's progress. The gigantic strides of science, leveling in its track prejudice and ignorance, [illegible]ing "ancient goods uncouth," has pre[illegible] human mind to combat the ex[illegible] the wise man, that there is 'noth[illegible] [illegible]r the sun.' Nothing new, [illegible] if there is nothing new, [illegible]mes appear before us [illegible]arb—a very coat of [illegible] not meet that man[illegible] the very founda[illegible] [illegible]n were placed in [illegible] comfort man. In [illegible] gift of God, the [illegible] marriage was in[illegible] present day wisdom [illegible] while law binds the [illegible] and marriage, in all [illegible], present the same phase [illegible], but the successful issue [illegible] matrimonial negotiation we are about to chronicle, possesses a species of romance altogether out of the ordinary manner of every-day life, having gleaned the facts from authentic and reliable sources

About three years ago, the Rev R S M'Clay, of Concord, Franklin county, Pa, (and late of Gettysburg), received a call from the Board of Foreign Missions connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church to visit China and preach the Gospel to the benighted Celestials of the central flowery land M'Clay was young, ardent, and enthusiastic, and most willingly embraced the high and holy duty assigned him In due time he arrived in China, and was stationed at Fau Chau, some seven hundred miles in the interior from Hong Kong —There he studied the native language, and commenced his labors of love among the Celestials, with the most flattering success. Still there was something wanting —a void in the heart to be filled—he sighed for that best solace to man, either in weal or in woe—a wife *How to get one*, was an intricate question to solve. There were no American ladies there from whom he could make choice, and as for a Chinese wife, the laws of the land forbid it, neither did his inclination desire it What then was to be done? A fertile imagination can accomplish wonders, a firm determination can surmount difficulties that would "o'ertop old Pelion" He wrote to the Board of Missions on the subject, he [illegible] we might perhaps say poetic—strains of his lonely [illegible] the want of one on whom he could bestow his affections, and who would be the partner of his joys and sorrows through life, and ended by asking that the Board send him a young lady who would be willing to become his wife agreeably to his directions, which he sent in the form of a blank declaration to be filled up by the lady accepting the proposition

This was a novel proposition, but the Board was of opinion that the claim was a just one, and proceeded with due diligence to search for the desired object, and strange to say, success crowned their efforts

Some time previous to the receipt of Mr. M'Clay's letter, a young lady, Miss Henrietta Sperry, of Brooklyn, N Y, made application to the Board to be sent as a Missionary to China, but was *refused on account of being unmarried* To her the application of Mr M'Clay was shown, she at once filled up the application, and a correspondence ensued, which ended in her leaving New York, *in company with a* number of Missionaries on the 12th of March last, in the ship Tartar, for Hong Kong, where she will be met by Mr M'Clay, and the nuptial ceremony will be solemnized

The lady's personal attractions have been described to us by one who had the pleasure of seeing her previous to taking sail on her mission of love She is described as being beautiful and facinating in appearance, and possessed of that charm of loveliness which should adorn every female character—a well cultivated mind, stored with the richest gifts of knowledge from the fountain of education, and a moral refinement which will bear with it the jewel of a bright inheritance beyond the confines of time.

She is now on the dark blue sea, where "the hollow oak" her home must be for at least half a year Who so dead to all feeling as not to admire such heroism? a young and lovely girl, forsaking home, friends, and all the dearest ties of earth to travel thousands of miles over the *stormy billows*, to dwell perhaps forever among heathens, for the double purpose of affording consolation to a servant of God, and aid in spreading the light among those who walk in darkness, is at once a moral and sublime undertaking, requiring a degree of devotedness and firmness that will compare favorably with the self-denial of the Spartan women of old. Heaven send propitious gales to waft the Tartar to her destination Who can doubt but that a Union formed under such circumstances must be a happy one?—[*Blair County (Pa.) Whig*

☞The Springfield (Ill) Journal confirms the report of the appointment of Simeon Francis, Esq., *editor of that paper*, to be Indian Agent in Oregon, in place of Dr A G Henry, declined Mr Francis, it is understood, accepts the appointment.

Is the Union Safe?

We had hoped that this vexed question had received its quietus; but we see the fanatics of the North denouncing in unmeasured terms the "fugitive slave law," and the ultraists of the South condemning all the compromises, and giving vent to extreme feeling, in which disunion is the sumum bonum of their expressions

The following remarks from the *Shawnetown (Ill) Advocate* are sensible and written in the right spirit

"We see, with deep regret and mortifi*cation, that the slavery question is not yet* settled The fanatics of the North are constantly holding meetings denunciatory of the fugitive slave bill, and southern Hotspurs are as active in holdig what are termed "southern rights meetings."—Hence we conclude that the slavery question is not yet settled

The North seems to have forgotten that northern men first introduced slaves into the country, that the curse of slavery was entailed *upon the South, and not* chosen by her, and that since the North has rid herself of the curse, her fanatics have been constantly annoying her on the subject, and, in many instances, have absolutely taken the property of her citizens forcibly and lawlessly As might naturally be expected, the existence of these facts has irritated and heated the warm blood of the generous South, and now, to add the climax to their political infamy, we find northern men disposed to disregard the laws passed by the last Congress, after ten months of serious debate This is not right—it is enough to drive southern freemen to desperation It is enough (if any thing be sufficient) to cause southern men to desire secession from a Union which to them is little else than a despotism The South has a right to insist upon the observance of the compromise of the constitution; and if northern men continue to disregard those compromises, and make laws one day and violate them the next, the South cannot be rationally blamed for vindicating her citizens in the enjoyment of all her constitutional rights.

Our forefathers asserted, in the Declaration of Independence, that when a government became destructive of the end for which it was established, the people had an inalienable right to alter or abolish that government They acted upon that principle throughout the struggle for independence, and it is too late now for [illegible] its correctness What, then, follows, as a natural, rational deduction? Simply this that the South, or any State of the South, has a right to secede from the Union, if the South, or any particular State of the South, think that the action of the federal government is antagonistical to the ends of Justice, or different in its operation from the original objects contemplated by the framers of the Constitution This view of the subject leads us to conclude that there is no just power in the federal government to prevent any State from seceding from the Union And in*deed, if such power was granted to any* department of the federal government, we should be opposed to its exercise, for we hold that a union of these States is desirable only so long as we are peaceably united We should regret as deeply as any man in the nation the dismemberment of our glorious Union, but we should regret even more deeply, if possible, the exercise of a power that would force a State to remain a member of the republic against her will The States are, and should always be, like a band of sisters living under the same paternal roof, each sister should be willing to perform her part of the housewifery, one sister should not impose upon any other If northern men *would abstain from interfering* with southern interests, the States of this Union could move on in harmony to a common and national greatness, but *if they continue to* disregard the constitution and laws of the country, we have many and serious fears for the result

May the time speedily come when we shall hear nothing more of sectional lines—no more of "the North and the South"

The following article, from the Indiana State Journal, *also is conceived in a highly* commendable spirit

We understand that Mr Julian is addressing the people of his district on the subject of the fugitive slave law. He is said to be much exercised in spirit, and is terribly severe on Mr Fillmore and his cabinet He spoke at Newcastle on Thursday evening, addressed the great abolition meeting at Centreville on Saturday, and will address his friends at Liberty, in Union county, on Saturday next The free soil paper at Centreville, speaking of the Union meeting, says "We hope the people of all parties will turn out The crisis demands agitation" Here is a frank open avowal Agitation is to be kept up against a law before its practical operation is tested—agitation on the subject of slavery in all its bearings For what purpose? Not for the purpose of eradicating the evils of the institution, but to keep the public mind in a state of tumult and excitement for their own selfish purposes. When South Carolina attempted to resist the tariff law, these very men cried out, Treason! "Let them be hung as high as Haman." Now they are doing what they condemned in their neighbors. The odious system of protection oppressed the whole people of that erratic and sensitive State. They then determined to resist. If it was treason to nullify a law of doubtful constitu*tionality, what is it to resist by armed vio*lence a law strictly constitutional? If one was treason, what name do you give to the other?

The accompanying article shows that even in Ohio the people are beginning to think there is some meaning in these southern movements. Speaking of a late meeting in Mississippi, the Ohio State Journal says.

"Now, what are we to think of all this? Is this feeling of Indifference or hostility to the Union real? or is it feigned for the purpose of humbugging the North? Our deliberate impression is, that in many parts of the South this hostile feeling is real; that it is a stern, substantial thing, and that it is increasing there. We are by no means prepared to say that the leaders of the movement have this hostile feeling, or re*ally desire the consummation of the event.* There are no doubt men there, as there are everywhere, who have mounted this this thing as a hobby, who are using this excitement for sinister purposes, and who really intend to stop somewhere this side of open treason against the government.

"But it is utterly idle to say that the great mass of the people are playing at this game of deception. All our experience, and the experience of other men and times, fully convince us that such a thing as a voluntary, open cheat of this kind among the great masses would be unprecedented, and indeed impossible. The people may be deceived, they are often deceived—led astray—sometimes do very foolish things, for which they are duly sorry and repentant, when they see what they have been about But they never do act *as the mass of the people*, both North and South, now act, without feeling that they are wronged, and that they are called upon to manifest their sentiments about it.

"What, then, is to be the end of this excitement? Will it cool off within a few days? Will men thus warmed, and whose excitement is kept alive and increased by means of the public press and public meetings, and the eloquent speeches of those who lead public opinion—will these men finally acquiesce in the settlement which has been made, and which they now so fiercely denounce? Will they agree to *give up all right to New Mexico, and* Utah, and California, as slave territory? [illegible] application of the so called and (considered by them) infamous proviso to all our late and vast acquisitions from Mexico? Will they submit to the 'settled hostility of a large majority of the northern people to the institution of slavery?' This feeling, this excitement, now exists It is palpable. It is worse than idle to shut our eyes to it The feeling is on the increase; *and condemn as much as we may these* men, say as often and as loud as we will that they have no just and proper cause for this feeling, yet the palpable fact that it is there cannot be overlooked by the philosophical statesman; and when it is seen and admitted, true wisdom requires us to look at it calmly, and see if there is any remedy, or whether this disease is destined to be fatal, and to wreck the hopes and visions of the patriots that labored so long and so wisely to make us one people *and to shape for us one destiny.*"

THE FIRST GUN.—The Telegraph announces the re-election of E. C Cabell to represent the state of Florida in the next *Congress. Mr. Cabell is a Whig*; he voted for the compromise measures, and, returning home after the election, announced himself for the 'Union as it is' His Democratic opponent, Major Beard, took the other tack he was for the dissolution of the Union, and canvassed the State upon this as one of the grounds upon which he claimed success The people have spoken, and they have declared their attachment to the Union, and their want of confidence in the one who would destroy it —*St Louis Republican.*

A WINDFALL —We understand that documentary facts have reached here, which insures Mr. Wm Curtis, of this city, the prospective possession of the sixth of $44,000,000, or about seven million for his own especial use—a sum that may be safely set down as "comfortable." Mr. Curtis is a plasterer, and well known in this city as an honest, unassuming and industrious man, and a windfall of this kind could not have fallen on a worthier object. He comes by it through his wife, formerly a Miss Addis, who is connected with a family of large estates in England, and one of the six heirs thereto.—[*Cin. Com.*

THIMBLE RIGGERS.—This class of petty thieves are carrying on extensive operations on Long Wharf. Last Friday, we saw a poor fellow, whom we cannot help but pity for his verdancy, bet his gold watch and chain against a hundred dollars, that he would raise the cup under which the little joker laid. The stakes were deposited in the hands of a "capper in," and the better lifted the middle cup, and sure enough there was nothing under it. The loser wept long and bitterly at parting with so valuable a piece of property, while the rigger colly pocketed the watch and looked out for another victim. —[*Pacific News.*

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY

THURSDAY, FEBRURY 13, 1851.

D J SCHNEBLY, EDITOR

Census of Oregon City.—Through the politeness of the Marshal, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the population of the several cities named below

On the Oregon City Claim,	702
Clackamas City and Canema,	308
Whole number,	1010.

The Marshal informs us that he has completed the census of Clackamas, Lewis and Clark counties. We were not informed, however, of the precise number

☞ Col Beverly S Allen, one of the Commissioners for Oregon to treat with the Indians, arrived here a few days since. The board is now full. It consists of Gov Gaines, Judge A. A Skinner and Col B. S Allen. We understand that it is the purpose of the board to proceed to business forthwith

☞ Todd & Co have established an Express Line between this city and San Francisco, connecting with the ports below One of the firm was here last week, and made the necessary arrangements for carrying it into effect right away

Our business men will doubtless know how to appreciate such an improvement, from the inconveniences felt for the want of it in former times

☞ It is wondered by the people whether the surveyor of a port is entitled to the pay of *surveyor*, and a *member* of the Legislature, both at the same time! This is a query of no ordinary interest, when we take into consideration the fact that the individual in question is not qualified for either

☞ The fare on the steamer Columbia has been reduced to $15 for a passenger, going to or coming up from Astoria The charge for freight per tun $15, and $15 per head for live cattle Passengers are furnished their muc-a-muc into the bargain. This is a convenience the public will know how to appreciate

☞ A large flat boat that came from up the river loaded with potatoes, destined [...] Columbia market, was taken round the falls and placed in the river below, where it is being reloaded to be floated down to the mouth of the river It was slided upon green poles laid on the ground some 150 yards, the work was accomplished by the draft of two horses, belongto, and under the management of Charles Brown.

☞ The side-walk on the east side of main street, has been extended to the sister-hood Thanks to the city fathers for this favor. Our City can now boast of a mile of side-walk The new walk is not only better and more substantial, but is wider and more safe to night pedestrians going to, and returning from church

☞ Bro Dryer paid us a visit last week He visited the Legislature, with the view of becoming enlightened, or to gather something to enrich the columns of his paper But, like ourselves, he was not able to gather much, either in the way of interest or information. We have seen enough of legislation this session, to convince us that when persons get to legislating for themselves, that the public is not only loser as far dollars and cents are concerned, but natural rights will be violated, and the leading interests of the country will be sacrificed to the cupidity of designing men, who know no interest but *self*

☞ Capt. Tichnor, formerly of the Emily Farnham, wishes us to state that the article, which appeared in our paper several weeks since, relating to his indebtedness to people at Astoria for supplies, at the time he put to sea with several of Uncle Sam's men, and without the usual clearances from the Custom-house, is not sustained by the facts in the case He says he was not then, nor is he now indebted for one dollar's worth to the merchants at Astoria We make this correction at the instance of the Capt himself He says the owner of the vessel was on board at the time, and is responsible for the abrupt departure of the vessel. Captain Tichnor, we understand, has hitherto born a good character.

☞ Persons who have just arrived in this place, bring, we are told, unmistakable evidence of the abundance of gold on the Klamath. The party brought with them lumps of unusual size; our informants state that they have one lump worth $800, and others varying from one to three ounces.

The Star on Lynching.

The *Star* expresses a great deal of holy horror at the report we gave of a case of lynching that took place at Milwaukie, a short time since. An attempt is made "to correct some palpable errors in the statement," we should have made—an impartial investigation is claimed to have been made by the editor in person, but a more one-sided statement could not have been conjured up than the editor has figured out, and it woud seem that he was interested in making out as strong a case on the other side, It is just as strong as the editor could make it, if he was employed as their counsel

What we wished to condemn more than anything else, was the summary mode resorted to by the mob, allowing the person so treated to have been guilty, of inflicting punishment, constituting themselves judge, magistrate and jury, as though there were no law in the Territory, that would reach the case This is what we wish to censure This is what we deemed to be our duty as a faithful journalist We are no advocate of mobocracy We have never lived in a country yet, where this short hand way of righting a wrong was sanctioned by public opinion, nor where its practice did not meat proper rebuke When persons wish to wash out the sins of others, they should go to work with clean hands themselves.

Now we shall see whether the *Star* has not fallen into an error, with the facts staring it in the face, even more than the one he charges upon us He castigates most unmercifully Mr Evans With its correctness or incorrectness, we have nothing to do, but we wish to examine the editor's fairness and soundness on the subject of *mob law* After indulging in a lengthy pious strain as to our wickedness in attempting to forestall public opinion, by giving one side only, and running through a long catalogue of suspicions entertained by himself and others, against Mr Evans, he perpetrates the following homily (We do not wish to be understood as a defender of the prosecution in this case, for we know nothing of the man and have no opinion to express for or against him, but we have an opinion on the subject of riot and mobocracy Nor do we wish to unnecessarily censure those who are the defenderts in this case. We have no feeling for one party more than the other)

"These are the material facts as far as we know in regard to the person suspicioned, and we would have been reluctant to have made them public, had it not been for doing justice to truth in correcting the article in the Spectator As regards those arrested for taking the law into their own hands to get back the money stolen, as far as we know them, are industrious likely men, and sustain a good character They have a right in law to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by unimpeachable testimony, before a competent court and jury, which, knowing the circumstances, we do not believe, for a moment, can be done "

Thus it seems that he would not have given any account of this affair, if it had not been that we misrepresented it, and for the single purpose of setting us straight he makes the facts public He attempts to cover up the infamy of the proceedings by declaring the men who committed these infractions of law "industrious and likely men," and who, so far as the Editor knows, "sustain a good character " We have been informed that the parties are all strangers in the country, having arrived here last fall

The *Star* thinks they should "be presumed innocent until proved guilty by unimpeachable testimony " As far as we know, the fact of lynching has not been denied by any of them Wherein consists their innocece? Does the *Star* deny that they lynched the said Evans? Or does the *Star* wish to make it appear that the lynching is an innocent matter? Now we are not much of a lawyer, but we have sufficient knowledge of law to know that in no well regulated community will such proceedings be deemed right and lawful

☞ The Legislature, after having done some things that they should not have done, and left undone others that they should have done, adjourned on Saturday last, *sine died*, to meet we do not exactly know where. They have legislated themselves into a quandary that will take more manœuvering to get them out of than it took to get them into it. They even attempted to rob the Governor of the power delegated to him by Congress. What is it that a Territorial Legislature cannot do? This is an age of progression, yes, unlimited progression, if we take for a guide the action of the last Legislature They have not the power to charter a plank road from the foot of the rapids to the head of the falls, but they have power to do almost anything else There are some queer things turning up *We* are beginning to see through the mist a little The question need no longer be asked who played *moon*, around which the lesser lights revolved so dexterously, to the noddings of his moonship

☞ Mr. Payne was one of the committee on printing He urged the necessity of having the bills of the lower House printed; that each member might have a copy always at hand before him. He said it might do for the young members of the House, but as for himself, it was impossible for him to retain in his mind all the features of a bill He as well as other members he could mention, were not unfrequently compelled to vote on bills that they very imperfectly understood, and were forced, many times, to appoint particular features in bills because they were not able from memory to point [...] the defects. The lower House did no[...] der the printing of a single bill, and [...] fused to print either of the Governo[...] messages How was it with the [...] Governor? We learn that every [...] he sent in, was printed, and w[...] sition Deliver us from suc[...]

☞ A dead body w[...] the eddy, at the Fe[...] posite side of the [...] held over it, and [...] was that the de[...] by drowning [...] so long, that it [...] nized, but the co[...] persons present, who [...] quainted with him, was [...] Morris, the owner of the boat, [...] the five persons drowned at Rock Is[...] of which we gave notice a few weeks since Putrefaction had progressed so far, that all traces of identification were removed, save that of the shape of the face and color of the beard

☞ We direct particular attention on the part of persons at a distance, to the table of the weather, and the accompanying remarks of the Rev Mr Atkinson, in another column Mr Atkinson has kept a table for the last two years Its accuracy may be relied upon From it the distant reader may form some idea of our climate It is now near the middle of February, and we are enjoying the most delightful weather—the thermometer ranging at about 42° for the last ten days

☞ Among the curiosities of the late State Fair, was a printer with a five dollar bill in his pocket A committee of citizens took him in charge and exhibited him at ten cents a sight

After the show was over, it leaked out that the five dollar bill in his pocket was—a bill for five dollars due his washer-woman!—[*Ex paper*

How different the state of things in Oregon There is no printer who works at his business but has his pockets [...] We might go farther, and say with safety, there are no poor people in Oregon, unless it be a few who are too lazy to work, and not sense enough to live by their wits The above extract is from "deown east," where they make horn gun flints and wooden nutmegs

☞ The piece on the first page, entitled, "Thoughts on Music," is so significant of the urgent necessity of such music, as far as Oregon is concerned, we ask for it an attentive perusal by our fair damsels—The concluding part takes our "dutch" It is admirably done We have heard of there being "music in the *pot*, and music in the *pan*," but this is the first time that we have heard of music in the *wash board*. The lines written under the head of "The Ruined Miner," by the same author, are so characteristic of the times, that we wish every person to read it, particularly our friends at a distance For it depicts so truthfully the situation of many a disappointed expectant, whose hopes have been blasted by an overwinning confidence in their prospects, and who cherish the ideas of a glittering and golden future—the beds of flowery ease, and comforts that were to render their declining years so delightful.

Temperance

The temperance meeting, on Monday evening, was well attended James D Turner, Esq, the District Attorney of this district, delivered the address It was a production of high merit, and his maner in delivering it, forcible and eloquent It produced a happy effect upon the audience—causing 13 to subscribe their names to the pledge

During the evening the choir sung three very appropriate temperance odes, in a manner highly pleasing to the meeting.

The society will hold an adjourned meeting, on Monday evening next, at the Rev G H. Atkinson's church, where an address will be delivered by Rev H Johnson, the President of the Society

Communicated.

Found—The body of a man was found about one mile below this place, last Sunday, supposed to be one of the five unfortunate man that was drowned above the falls, a short thime since Some gentlemen from this place, learning from some Indians that the body was there, went down and interred the same. They gave the following description of the body:

A man, as near, as they could judge, about 45 years of age, and had on a pair of homemade pants, red under shirt and colored over shirt. He was 5ft 8 inches high.—*Western Star*.

Communications.

For the Spectator.

Situation of Linn County,

Mr Editor—Thinking a description of the upper county in the Willamette Valley would be of interest to your readers, I have hastily sketched what follows, and submit it to your consideration

Linn county, Oregon Territory, is situated in a southern portion of the Willamette Valley, on the east side of the Willamette river, and it is supposed to be in 44 degrees North Latitude It is bounded on the north by Marion county, on the west by Benton county, and on the south [...] boundary line is undefined The im[...]ble Cascade ran[...] mountains with [...]

[...] understood has three forks, the North, Middle and South forks There is a considerable scope of country lying between the North and South forks, and what I have seen of the country, it appears generally to be broken, and well watered as to springs and running streams—with plenty of timber—and it is said many excellent claims might yet be made in this locality, as it is at this present time but sparsely settled On the south side of the main Santiam, and along the South fork of this stream, there is a very sightly and excellent portion of country, thickly settled and well improved, considering the circumstances of the times—the soil good, but generally gravelly, it appears however, to be very productive in wheat crops and vegetables The river I do not suppose to be navigable for steamers, as the stream is obstructed by rapids and shallow places, but affords some excellent sites for mill privileges—there are several mills already erected and in operation—On the South fork, Messrs Earl and Strathoof have a saw mill, up near the mountains Messrs Keys and Cottle have a valuable mill seat, with a grist and saw mill in operation, and there may probable be more mills on the other forks of this river, of which I am unable at the present time to state their locality, but on the main stream, opposite to Syracuse, there is a large frame put up for a merchant mill in [...] with a saw mill, by the enterprising men who are in company in this concern, Messrs Conser, Evans and Holt, and it is to be hoped they will finally succeed in this important work they have undertaken

The next stream south of the Santiam is the Callapooiah, which may be considered a large creek, its sources are in the spurs and ridges of the Cascade mountains, and it is very probable that it heads near the three snowy peaks called the three sisters There is some rich land along this stream, but timber is rather scarce from the mouth of this stream for the distance of ten miles There is sufficient timber for any improvement that might be made on each side of the creek The soil along this creek from the mouth up, is a clay slightly mixed with loam, and the character of the soil improves the farther up you go On the north side of this stream there are but few settlers, and some tolerable good claims might yet be had on this side of the creek, the largest settlement in the county is on this stream, and I presume there is still room for settlers, as the small and narrow valley extends up this creek some distance into the Cascade mountains, and affording excellent mill privileges in many places on this rapid stream There is one grist mill in operation owned by Mr Findley, there is a saw mill now building a mile and a half below the grist mill, which will be in operation during the winter The country lying between the Callapooiah and the Santiam is generally a level prairie, and in many places flat, and of course too wet for cultivation There is a small stream called Oak creek which is generally dry in the summer season, heading north of east, within a few miles of the Santiam river running into Callapooiah creek along which are dry ridges of prairie with many fine groves of oak timber in places along the creek and on the sloughs putting into Callapooiah creek

The next stream south is Muddy creek, which is a small stream, or what you might call a natural canal, it has but little current during the summer This creek runs parallel with the Willamette river for 7 or 8 miles, within one half a mile to two miles distant from the river,—from the mouth of this stream for some miles up is an excellent farming country, well timbered—then the fir groves of timber give out, but there is a continuation of fine oak groves with excellent prairie land extending to the mountains, which is not settled and entirely unclaimed at the present time The principal settlement on this stream extends for eight miles, the country lying between two streams is a level prairie interspersed with groves of oak timber, affording beautiful sites for building and plenty of fuel for fire wood, the prairie is divided into dry and wet—and there are portions of the dry prairie equal to any other in Oregon for richness of soil, and also fine excellent range for stock, and I have no doubt will be evetually settled by industrious citizens. The average distance between the Callapooiah and Muddy is about three or four miles, the mouth of Muddy is about three miles above Mary's river. The next stream to mention and the most important to the citizens of Linn county, is the Willamette river, which runs through the whole extent of the county as its western boundary This river has its source in the coast and cascade ranges of mountains, the McKinsies fork heads in the cascade mountains near the three snowy peaks named the three sisters, from their close proximity to each other, this fork of the Willamette must of course run west till it breaks through the spurs of the cascade moun[...]ns, it then inclines in a circular course [...] North till it is united with the mid[...] western forks of the Willamette [...] The course of this important riv[...] it becomes embodied into one main [...]m is very crooked, generally bearing [...] west of north—its width is about [...] and its depth is from 3 to 15 [...]umed that this river is nav[...]sville, in Benton county—[...] be navigable higher up, [...] difficulty, owing to an [...] extends for 7 or 8 miles and [...] into two channels, which [...] obstructed by drifts of tim[...] and short turns in the chan[...] doubtless be removed and [...] extended for twenty miles

[...]opulation of Linn county is about [...] they are a moral, intelligent and industrious people, there has not been the first crime committed in the county, altho' it has been settled nearly five years, and there has not been the first District court held in the county I think these facts speak well for the citizens of Linn county, as a peaceful, orderly and law abiding people The amount of assessable property in Linn county amounts to between three and four hundred thousand dollars The number of bushels of wheat raised in the county for 1850, will amount to fifty thousand bushels—three times the amount might be raised if there were facilities to get it to market, or any price to remunerate the farmer for his labor

Towns—Albany, the county seat of Linn county, is situated on the Willamette river at the mouth of the Callapooiah, it is quite a new town, but lately laid out by the present proprietors, Walter Monteeth & Co,—it has but few houses yet, but it is probable that it will improve as fast as any other town above Salem The town plot is laid off on a level prairie, gradually descending to the river, there is a fine landscape view from the town extending for several miles to the mountain There is in course of erection a grist mill a short distance below the town, on the Callapooiah creek, it is presumed it will be in operation during the coming summer I have understood there is a saw mill in operation within one mile and a half of Albany, [...] by A[...] Cox, Esq

Syracuse is the second town laid off in Linn county, it is situated on the south bank of the Santiam river, at Hales' Ferry who is also proprietor of Syracuse It will probably at no distant day become a place of business, and is supposed to be at the head of navigation on the Santiam river—it has a fine section of country around it

W B M

For the Oregon Spectator.

Mr Editor—In your excellent paper of the 9th January, 1851, on the first page over a number of letters, too tedious to mention, I find virtually a banter for farmers to discuss matters and things in the public papers. Mr. Editor, it is generally known that farmers are not able to discuss with lawyers, but when a lawyer tries to stuff mush into a farmer's ears, he is not too simple to find it out, and if in the scuffle the lawyer treads on the toes of the farmer he is apt to be pushed off The writer alluded to, among other things, complains that the Land Bill is defective, on account of it requiring occupancy. He seems to think that it would be just for Congress to pass another bill, authorizing or empowering merchants, mechanics and professional men to hold claims without being on them He seems too to take it for granted that as the farmer has not complained of the land law under the Provisional Government of Oregon, that they were therefore contented and pleased with its regulations I wish, however, to inform the gentleman, that the farmers have learned the lesson that teaches, "what cannot be cured must be endured " A lesson, I trust, which the gentleman will learn to good advantage before he quits the school But let us examine the circumstances under which the farmer seems to be so contented and happy Under the Provisional Government they lived isolated, and having here and there a small pre emption house, claim or cabin for neighbors Their every day and night visitors were wolves, panthers, owls and the like. Their watch-word was, build strong, tight houses, and put up the calves pigs, lambs, &c., keep large dogs, discharge large guns, and by this means, save one out of many of those young animals Next to this is the schooling of children How is this to be done? The farmer answers, we hired a teacher to come to our house to teach our children separately Being at all the expenses of fuel, boarding and paying the the teacher, and all this without grumbling

A matter of no less importance is the meeting for divine worship, there were no meeting-houses, seats were prepared under the shadow of some large fir tree—Then once in a long while some preacher would come along and preach a sermon, no matter of what denomination But these opportunities, like angels visits, were few and far between. Store houses, few in number, and not much in them, and still less to buy with All this and ten times as much he been borne by us farmers, and as the writer alluded, says, without complaint. I wonder if he would not complain for the half of it?

To remedy those evils, we sent a man of honesty and good sense down to see our old friend, Uncle Sam, and to lay before him our difficulties, and to see if something could not be done for us This, we farmers thought the better way, than that of grumbling continually. We think our agent has done well for us, and our old Uncle seems to think pretty well of him. If through want of age or experience, he has not asked enough, or a little too much, when he comes back we intend to talk it all over with him, and ask him politely to make another visit to the family He has, we understand, become very sociable with the cousins, and is quite at home with Uncle's boys.

Should he attempt again to palm on us our old neighbors and night visitors, viz wolves, panthers, owls and empty cabins, with the other privations, alluded to above, his cake will be dough.

The gentleman in his article, which we try to notice, talks of those whose convenience will not well admit of their being on claims, but we have known doctors, mechanics and merchants living on country situations and becoming wealthy, just by minding their own business.

It is not hard to predict what the convenience will be when a neighborhood is thickly settled Then our meetings, our schools and social enjoyments will be better, society improved, the youth can be better educated, the distinction of the several orders and classes will be annihilated, and man will be the brother of his fellow man

Now, Mr Editor, we think if Congress makes a change in our land law, so as to allow non-residents to hold each a claim, it would be ruinous to the country

Mr Editor, when a boy, I studied operations and consequences, this I think to be the same as cause and effect. Now sir, if such a law should be passed for Oregon, authorizing those who love ease and the social party circle too well to reside on country situations—if it does not convert lovely Oregon into a monster, I would not say it I do not say it would be a monster with seven heads and ten horns, but it would be a monster of too much town for the country The towns will be smaller and bloated, the country dwarfish and dwindling Its youth uneducated and illiterate Alas, the picture is too shocking! I dismiss it

The writer whose article we are noticing, complains of our land bill, because he says the widows and orphans, who become so by the death of the husband and father, in coming to the country, are not provided for in the bill This we think is an oversight in the writer He must know that no widow can live as a widow long after her arrival into the settlement, on account of the vast disproportion in numbers between the two sexes—say five single men, perhaps, to one woman The provision of the bill will induce the widow to marry—for so soon as she consents to marry, she virtually becomes the owner of half a section of land in her own right—this she may will to her children, if she chooses So I see no great reason for complaining, but some will complain, even if it is for going to be hung

Mr Editor, I have not time now to notice the remarks about my old friend Dr McLaughlin I suppose, however, that if I were writing to the tune of thousands a year, I might find time to say more

I am dear sir, your friend, &c

FARMER

Mr Editor—I find the following cut at the embodiment of wisdom that has just closed its labors in your city I hope you will have the goodness to sum up the doings of the Legislature in a nut shell for the benefit of the public

"We made a flying visit to Oregon city during the week The Legislature was busily employed in putting the 'finish' on their work of the session Were it not for the "Wynne resolutions," we might say some *pretty* things about some members of this august body of law makers The bump of *locality* appeared the most prominent phrenological development we could discover, upon the heads of some members Their several constituency, however, are better prepared to appreciate their true merits than we are This body will adjourn to day, to meet —— where? (echo) where?—"*Quien sabe?*"—[*Oregonian*

If the editor had looked a little sharper he might have discovered some other bumps, caused by some members noses coming in too frequent contact with the brandy bottle. Brandy has caused their faces to "blossom like the rose." Such is the character of some of the men who have been concerned in making laws for the future government of the Territory. But the conspiracy concocted in the House of Representatives, is characteristic of the men who begat it, and shows the impracticability of electing men to the Legislature who are interested in particular localities. The venerable parent (Oregon city) where a large amount of the funds to be employed in building up a University, were actually made, has been robbed of all her rights, if such wicked and unheard of Legislation is allowed to stand. I did suppose there was some honesty among the majority of the members, but the location of the Seat of Government, the University and the Penitentiary, have forced upon me the conclusion that a Catiline has done the work. Who is the Cataline? It was a man, as his name would indicate, high in authority. So the people say For future reference I wish to record the names of the persons who supported the bill making the locations referred to above Avery, Allphin, Holmes, King, Harding, Wm. Parker, St Clair, Walters, and Wilcox.

This same immortal *nine* killed the motion to print the Governor's special mes-

sage. The message was printed last week in the Spectator. It should be remembered that the Governor is one of the parties named in the act of congress, to select a suitable place to erect the public buildings, but the Legislature went beyond congress—they took the whole matter into their own hands, and, by force of numbers, passed an act that nullifies the act of congress, "only it don't" "We shall see what we shall see." In your last paper you omitted to mention Mr. Walters as one of the nine

VIATOR.

ELECTIONS FOR 1850 —We believe, says the "Quincy Whig," the elections for this year are all over, and though the smoke has not cleared off from all the fields, we can form a pretty correct conclusion as to results

Governors —The democrats have elected Governors in the following States

North Carolina, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Maine, Texas and Iowa

In the first four, democrats succeed whigs

The whigs have elected Governors in Vermont, R. Island and New York, neither of them succeeds democrats

U S Senators —The democrats have elected majorities in the following States, of the Legislature, which has to choose a U S Senator for their respective States

Indiana, in place of Mr Bright, (D)
Iowa, " " Mr. Jones, (D)
Maine, " " Mr Hamlin (D) re e
Mississippi, " " Mr Davis, (D)
Texas, " " Mr Gen Rusk, (D)
Penn " " Dr Sturgeon, (D)
Florida, " " Mr Yule, (D)
S Carolina, " " Mr Barnwell, (D)
Wisconsin, " " Gen Dodge, (D)
Michigan, " " Gen Cass, (D)
N Jersey, " " Mr Dayton, (W)
Deleware, " " Mr Wales, (W)
N Carolina, " " Mr Mangum, (W)

The whigs have secured the Legislatures of the following States, which elects U S Senators

Connecticut, in place of Mr Baldwin, (W)
New York, " Mr Dickinson (D)
Ohio, " Mr Ewing, (W)
Rhode Island, " Mr Green, (W)
Vermont, " Mr Phelps, (W.)

In this last, Mr Foot, whig, has already been elected

In Missouri, the Whigs and Anti Benton men have secured a majority of the Legislature To whose benefit that will enure, is more than we can say

In Massachusetts, the Legislature is against the whigs proper Whether Horace Mann or Mr Winthrop will be elected Senator, cannot now be determined

Congress—The Democrats have gained in members of Congress, from the following States

New York, . . .	14
Pennsylvania, . .	6
New Jersey, . .	3
Deleware, ...	1
Making in all, .	23

The Whigs have gained

Missouri, . .	2
Michigan, . .	2
Ohio, ...	1
Making in all . .	5

Protest

MR PRESIDENT —We avail ourselves at this time of the only privilege left, whereby a member of the Legislative body can justify himself, against the passage of a measure, which he may think unwarranted, illegal, and in violation of the grant of power, delegated to the said Legislature.

We most solemnly protest against the passage of the donating or confirming the sale of lots, made by Dr McLaughlin, to individuals within the limits of the Oregon City Claim, since the fourth of March, A D 1849.

1st Because said act confirming said sales, is not in accordance with the object for which said grant was made by the Government of the United States to the Territory of Oregon That all that part of the Oregon City Claim, excluding the Abernethy Island, and the lots and parts of lots sold or donated by Dr McLaughlin, previous to the 4th day of March, A D 1849, be, and the same is set apart to the establishment and endowment of a university, and the said part, which is set apart for the purpose aforesaid, is placed under the control of the Legislative Assembly, thereby making the Legislature of the Territory of Oregon, an agent in trust for said Territory, to dispose of said part of said claim, set apart for the purpose of aforesaid, to the best advantage We contend that the same law, the rules, and the same precepts, does, and ought to be, and is in force and applicable to the Legislature as agent in trust, for the people of the Territory of Oregon, as if the same was between individuals, and that a confirmation of a sale, declared null and void by the act of Congress, donating or granting the land to the Territory of Oregon, if not void itself, is voidable, and will be so deemed, and revert to the inhabitants of the Territory at some future time We believe that when the express terms of a statute confirms the acts, or contracts between individuals to a certain period, that it also annuls all contracts upon, or concerning the same, that have or may exist or take place, between individuals, at a subsequent period to the date of confirming such contracts

We believe that the first duty of the Legislature was to accept the trust, and appoint an agent to guard against trespass, and examine into, and ascertain the extent and bounds of said claim; also to investigate all sales made by Dr. McLaughlin, since the 4th day of March, 1849, and ascertain all sales, *bona fidely* made for a valuable consideration, and that too, without the assurance and belief that the titles, he, she or they originally purchased from Dr McLaughlin, not based upon the Doctor's pretended right, under the treaty of 1846, notwithstanding such a bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, and indefinitely postponed, thereby refusing to except the trust, yet the said Legislative Assembly has passed a law confirming to persons, who may, or who only have pretended to be the owner or owners, donee or donees of lots, since the 4th of March, 1849, to the number of three hundred and twenty-two lots, which at the value of three hundred dollars per lot, would make the sum of ninety six thousand, six hundred dollars, gratuitously bestowed upon individuals, thereby, illegally and unwarrantably depriving the people of that amount of money, that they were justly entitled to, for the establishment and endowment of a University

The foregoing are a few of the many objections we have against the passage of said law, and therefore most solemnly protest against the same, and ask that these our objections may be placed upon the Journals.

F WAYMIRE
RICHARD MILLER.

☞ The action of the Legislature in reference to *electing a public printer*, shall receive our attention next week It has been crowded out of this number There are three printing offices in the Territory, but they were all passed over, and a person elected public printer, who has no office, and it is not certain when he will have

☞ The annual yield of gold in California and Russia, is estimated at over forty millions of dollars

METOROLOGICAL.

An average table of the hughth of the mercury in the Thermometer and Barometer, for the month of January, 1849, 1850 and 1851, with the direction of the wind, and state of the weather for the same time

OREGON CITY	Fahrenheit's THERMOMETER			BAROMETER		
JANUARY	Sun Rise	2 o'c P M	Sun Set	Sun Rise	2 o'c P M	Sun Set
1849.	28°	37°	31°	29 60	29 60	29 60
1850	37°	15°	36°	29 15	29 45	29 17
1851	10°	19°	13°	29 63	29 69	29 69

JAN'Y	WINDS A M	WINDS P M	WEATHER
1846	N 17 d	N 14 d	18 days no rain
	S 9 d	S 12 d	8 " showery
	E 2 d		2 " rainy, 3 snowy
1850	N 6 d	N 5 d	10 days no rain
	S 21 d	S 22 d	4 " showery
			7 " rain, 2 snow, 5 s & R.
1851	N 3 d	N 5 d	9 days no rain
	S 25 d	S 23 d	7 " showery
			14 " rain
N, for northerly,			1 " snow and rain
S, for southerly, &c,			

In January, 1851, there fell 12.13 inches of rain and 1 50 inches of snow and rain, making 13 63 inches of water.

I did not note the rates of the mercury on Sabbath, and occasionally a week-day is omitted, or a part of a day, but these omissions would change the result only a little, if any at all

Yours respectfully,
G H ATKINSON

It will be noticed by the above table, that we had more rainy days during the month of January, 1851, than during the same month in either of the previous years, and yet the mercury ranged higher in the Barometer during the last month This may be accounted for by the influence of distant storms

For instance, on the 16th and 17th of December, 1850, the mercury ranged from 29.25-100 to 29 30-100, indicating a storm, but we had northerly winds and clear, fair weather But we have since heard that there was a severe storm 1000 or 1500 miles down the coast Its centre was there The vast circle of rarified air caused the mercury to fall here, and thus also caused the less rarified north air to rush in, and to fill up the partial vacuum, giving us a north wind and fair weather But during the last month, we have not been in the vicinity of storms, but the usual southerly winds prevailing, brought large and heavily charged clouds this way, and gave us much rain

From a table kept for two years, I find that the greatest range of the mercury in the Barometer here, is but $1\frac{1}{8}$ inche, and in the Thermometer, 93° from a winter morning, to a mid summer noon — This is a much smaller range, we apprehend, than on the Atlantic coast, and it indicates what is true, that we have a more equal climate, and therefore, more salubrious one G H A

Attention!!!

THE subscriber would call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Oregon City and vicinity, to the *fact* that he will leave the place in a few days Those wishing to obtain true and life like miniatures of themselves or friends will do well to call soon, or they will lose the opportunity

A few neat Lockets on hand, in which pictures will be set in the neatest style, and very low Miniatures, also, set in Pins, Rings, &c, in the best style

Don't wait for pleasant weather—improve the time.

WM H JENNINGS

January 30, 1851-2021*

A Situation Wanted

WANTED employment as a *COOK* in a private family in Oregon City The undersigned deems it superfluous to multiply certificates as to his competency, as he has been employed for some time as Cook in Oregon City, and flatters himself, that he is favorably known as such

LEWIS BONARD

Oregon City, Feb 13, 1851 230*

Ferry Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the first term of the Probate Court of Clackamas county, for a license to establish a Ferry at Portland on the Willamette river

JOSEPH KNOTT

For Klamath River.

BRIG ANNA E MAINE, Baker, Master, will positively sail from the mouth of the Columbia river, on the 15th February, for the Klamath River For Freight or Passage, apply to Abernethey & Co Oregon City, or to L M Smith, Portland

Oregon City, Feb 6, 1851 2[illegible]

Up-River Navigation!!

IS the Willamette river navigable above the mouth of Yam Hill? The new Keel Boat *SALEM CLIPPER!!* will answer that question by informing the public, that she has successfully navigated this "frightful" river during the summer, as far as Salem, and will continue to carry *freight* to Salem, or any other landing on the Willamette river, where there is sufficient business to justify it

This boat will continue to run from the Falls to any accessible point in the country above Terms reasonable

LEONARD WHITE

Willamette River, Oct 31, 1850-8tf

N B. All freight will be delivered as dry and in as good order as when placed on board L W

To Immigrants and others.

THE undersigned, proprietors of the TOWN OF MILTON, being desirous to have improvements progress rapidly, propose that they will give to every head of a family two town lots, and to every single man one town lot, who will become an actual settler in said town within six months, and build a house upon the same, in addition to which, we will sell building materials to those that accept this proposition, and allow them a reasonable length of time to pay for them in

To any one that will build a good Grist Mill, calculated to do the business of the place, we will give a mill site, together with land sufficient for the purposes of a grist mill

This town is handsomely located upon the lower branch of the Willamette river, just far enough above its junction with the Columbia to render it an excellent harbor, and has the advantage of being accessible from all sides, either by land or water, it is also the lowest point upon the river that has a wagon road leading from it to the Willamette valley

Two mountain streams run, one on each side of the town, affording water power sufficient to manufacture 50,000 feet of lumber per day—upon one of which three saw mills are now underweigh

Although this town has been laid out but a few months, it has already made much progress in point of improvement and commerce, and bids fair, soon, to become the most important one in the territory

To those desirous of taking up land claims, we would state that we are surrounded by as beautiful and fertile a section of country as Oregon can boast of, including the Scappoose plains, Sauvies Island, the rich and extensive Prairies lately explored upon the Catlapoodle or Lewis river, and the fine land in the immediate vicinity of the town

CROSBY & SMITH

October 10, 1850-5tf

N B We can give permanent employment to quite a number of hands during the winter

Rail Road

From Milton and St Helens to La Fayette.

BRILLIANT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!!!

THE great necessity of a *RAIL ROAD* to connect the farming portion of the Willamette Valley with the Columbia River, is at length about to be remedied

It is estimated by competent judges, that the work can be done for $500,000, and it is proposed to divide that sum into one thousand shares of $500 each

From the immense amount of stock already taken abroad, and from the fact that every possible arrangement has been made for its speedy completion, it is confidently believed that the work can be finished in twelve months

The subscription books are now opened, and can be seen by calling upon W. H Tappan, St Helens Crosby & Smith, Milton

N B It is almost useless to add, that the terminus of this road should be *at a point that can be reached with safety by large class vessels at any season and at any stage of the river*, as the people of Oregon have already expressed their wishes upon this subject

November 28, 1850-12tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, a note of hand in my favor for $450 dated Champoeg or Yam Hill, about the latter end of May or beginning of June last, was lost or mislaid by me, probably at Champoeg The said note is payable on the firm of Messrs. McLaughlin, Taylor & McKay, of Oregon City, and was due on the first of September, 1850 Any person finding the aforesaid note, I would request to forward it to me

HENRY MAXWELL

Cape Disappointment, Ogdensville, Jan 21, 1851 3t22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

HAVING taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE N SHRODER, deceased, late of Marion county, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said George N Shroder, in his lifetime, to make immediate settlement, and to all to whom he may have been indebted, to present their accounts, properly attested, previous to the date prescribed by law for their presentment, or they will therefore be debarred

WILLIAM PARKER, Administrator

Salem, Feb 5, 1851-3t22

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Louisiana," from San Francisco, the following goods

A large and general assortment of Ready made CLOTHING,

oil cloth carpeting,
brussels do
FURNITURE—such as bureaus, tables, bedsteads, wash stands, chairs, &c,
woolen and turkeric shawls,
superior cigars, tea, soap, nails, window glass,
tobacco, knives and forks,
silver plated & german silver tea & table spoons,
tin'd, iron and buffed do do do
assorted tinware,
complete setts harness, setts iron axles,
trunks, carpet bags, trace chains,
pictures and picture frames,
air-tight cooking stoves, with pipe and furniture complete

All of which will be sold, together with their former stock of goods, upon the most favorable terms, by CROSBY & SMITH

Portland, april 15, 1850-10tf

Washington county.

TAKE NOTICE—That the subscriber is now receiving new supplies of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c*, which will be disposed of at wholesale and retail to suit purchasers The greatest bargains to be had, and produce taken for goods

Good pasture for American horses this winter, apply to the subscriber

Town lots may be had of the subscriber The advantages of locating in this healthy spot are too well known

☞ Remittances made to any part of the States

ABRAHAM SULGER

Hillsborough, Oct 3, 1850-1y

Notice of Copartnership.

JOSEPH HOLMAN AND ALEXANDER S MURRAY,

HAVING entered into Copartnership, beg leave to inform the citizens of Salem and adjoining country, that they have on hand a large and general assortment of every description of

USEFUL GOODS,

suitable for the wants of the country, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms

N B H & M. have opened a branch store at the post office, where every description of goods are constantly on hand

☞ The highest prices given for produce

Salem, Dec 9, 1850—n17 1m

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland, in quantity to suit purchasers at reduced prices COUCH & CO

aug 24 24tf

New Confectionery and Bakery.

WE, the undersigned, would inform the people of Oregon City and the public generally, that we have commenced the *CONFECTIONARY AND BAKERY BUSINESS* in the house formerly occupied by Evans & Son, on Water street, one door above the Oregon House. The *Candies* are not surpassed by any establishment in the country Good *Fresh Bread* always kept on hand. This is the only *Confectionary* in the Territory They are prepared to manufacture *Candies* in any quantities Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to

WITTMANN & KRIEG

Oregon City, January 30, 1851-3m21

By the Louisiana and Tarquina.

ENGLISH GOODS,

PRINCIPALLY DIRECT FROM LONDON

JUST received and for sale, by ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO, a General Assortment of Goods, adapted to the wants of the country

Oregon City, January 23, 1851-1y20

D. L. ROSS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,

IS receiving, constantly, on consignment, a great variety of

Dry Goods,	Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,	Furniture of all kinds,
Hardware,	Groceries

☞ Orders from Oregon will be attended to with promptness January 9, 1851-3m18*

Woodworth's Planing Patents.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machines, and the rights to run them, under the above Patents, in Oregon and California

D L ROSS,

Exchange Buildings, San Francisco.

January 9, 1851-3m-18*

Law Notice.

THORNTON & MANCHESTER

J. QUINN THORNTON & J BOYCE MANCHESTER would inform the public that they have, under the above name and style, associated themselves together, as *Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors and Advocates in Admiralty*, in the inferior and superior courts of Oregon

☞ Their Office is on Main street, opposite the Brick Store

Oregon City, January 2, 1851-1y17

☞ Sarsaparilla. ☜

JUST received per schooner Mathew Vassa, from San Francisco, 25 cases of Bristol's Original and Genuine *SARSAPARILLA*, which will be sold on favorable terms, at the Dry Goods and Grocery Store opposite Moss, by

L D C LA TOURETTE

Oregon City, January 2, 1850-3m17

Administrator's Notice

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *NATHAN ENGLISH*, deceased, I hereby give notice that the said Nathan English died in the winter of 1848 or 9, in California, that he was about 25 years of age at the time of his death, of slender form, about five feet ten inches in height, and well made, and that the amount of the estate left by him, is a claim against the Provisional Government of Oregon Territory, for $236

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Adm'r

January 9, 1851-6w18*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have purchased a Lot or Lots of the proprietor of Linn City, or who now holds a lot or lots by transfer from others who have purchased from the proprietor, and have not complied with their contract as specified in the Bond given for title, are forfeited to the proprietor, unless they have had some written or verbal contract with me to the contrary

ROBT MOORE,

Linn City, Nov 28 1850-12tf Proprietor

Stray Oxen.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are three stray Oxen at F C Cason's farm The description is as follows One Black, 1 or 5 years old, rather heavy form, the horns short and turn inward One of a redish color, about 5 years old, in tolerable good order, both of the aforesaid oxen have horns—one of middling size, rather straight, leaning forward, light built The other ox is rather of a light color, a white spot upon his rump, white flank, a little white in his face, his horns turning inward, and very short This ox came to the above place in the winter of forty-nine, and has remained there until the present time The other two came to this place about three or four weeks since

Cason's Farm, January 23, 1851-3t21

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW and splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, to-wit

Gents' fine calf boots, sewed and pegged
Heavy calf water proof boots
Kip boots, light and heavy
Ladies' calf and morocco bootees
do do do buskins
Cowhide boots and shoes
Boys' boots and shoes
Children's shoes of various colors
Ladies' and gents' gaiters

Persons wishing to purchase their winter's supply, would do well to call on

G HANAN

Oregon city, aug 27, '50-25tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED—142 DAYS FROM N YORK

BRIG EMMA PRESTON,

STORY, MASTER

COUCH & CO by this vessel, have received a very large, complete, and well selected assortment of merchandise, comprising

GROCERIES	HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS,	MACHINERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	PAINTS & OILS,

Furniture and House Finishings,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE,

&c &c &c &c

These goods are now in store at Portland, and will be sold at whole-sale and retail Merchants and traders are requested to examine this stock before providing otherwise for the ensuing season

aug8-23tf

NEW GOODS

THE undersigned would inform the public generally that he has just received, per bark "Keoka," a fresh supply of fancy goods and clothing, consisting in part of

alpacas,	dress, frock and sack coats
silks,	pantaloons,
satins,	vests,
linen,	hats,
shawls,	caps,
bonnets,	cravats,
fringes,	shirts,
gimps,	boots,
ribbons,	shoes,
lace and edging,	gloves, &c

ANDREW HOOD

Oregon City, aug8-23tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the Estate of BENJAMIN FIELDS, deceased, that I intend to make a final settlement of my accounts as Administrator of said estate, at the next term of Probate Court, in and for the county of Marion, O T

WILLIAM PARKER Administrator

Salem, Feb 5 1851 3t22

Commission Business.

THE subscriber is desirous of receiving orders for the purchase and shipping all kinds of goods, stores, machinery, &c, on commission, and will give his personal attention to the same, and will ship by vessels direct for Oregon, or via San Francisco, as required All purchases will be insured for the benefit of the consignee, and any funds sent to him will be covered by Insurance, on receiving notice of the same

WILLIAM ATKINSON

New York, August 13, 1850-1y8

REFERENCES—NEW YORK.

JOSIAH L HATE, Esq, Atlantic Mutual Ins Co,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Esq, Astor Mutual Ins Co
JOHN S. TAPLAN, Esq, Union " " "

CALIFORNIA

Messrs F ARGENTI & Co, Bankers, San Francisco
Messrs ADRAIN & STORY,
ALBERT CLARK, Esq

OREGON

Messrs ABERNETHY & Co
Capt MARTIN THOMPSON
Rev GEORGE H ATKINSON
Rev HORACE LYMAN

William A Woodward Wm Cone Dusenberry

Woodward & Dusenberry,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No. 45 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

RESPECTFULLY inform their California and Oregon friends, and others about to emigrate there, that they will receive consignments of Gold Dust, and transmit the same, by certificate of deposit, to any town in the interior of the United States, and will make safe investments of funds, as instructed Their facilities to do this are well known, and it will be attended to with promptness and dispatch Insurances effected when desired

Orders for any kinds of Goods, Wares or Merchandise, will be executed with great care, and particular attention to packing and insurance

For their ability to transact any business confided to them, they would respectfully refer to

Messrs COOKE, BAKER & Co, " TURNER, FISH & Co, JOSEPH B BIDDEMAN, esq } San Francisco
E HAMILTON, Esq, Oregon City

P S Our charges and commissions will be as low as those of any other firm

November 28, 1850-12tf

Hedges & Barlow,

HAVE just received, by Schooner Merchantman from San Francisco, the following articles, which they offer for sale at their Store in Canemah, viz

Women and Childrens' Shoes and Brogans,
Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish,
Paints, (white, blue and green,)
Assorted Tin and Wood-ware,
Soap, Raisens, Sardines, Sugar, &c, &c

Canemah, December 26, 1850-15tf

Wholesale and Retail Store,

AND for sale by the subscribers—

Provisions, &c,	Salt, fine and coarse,
Tea,	Sugar,
Molasses	Rice,
Bacon,	Cheese,
Allspice,	Pepper, &c.
Arrow Root,	

CLOTHING AND CHINA GOODS

A McK & CO, having now put their Boats in thorough repair, are prepared to continue carrying Freight and Passengers between Oregon City and Portland, touching at Milwaukie when required

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO

Oregon City, October, 1850—6tf

HEAD QUARTERS 11TH MILITARY DEPARTMENT, FORT VANCOUVER, O T, Oct 31, 1850

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a Military Reservation, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, is hereby declared, as follows Commencing at the point where a meridian line two miles west from the United States' Flag Staff, at the Military Post near Fort Vancouver, O T, strikes the North bank of the Columbia river, thence due North on said meridian four miles, thence due East four miles, thence due South to the bank of the Columbia river, thence down said bank to the place of beginning Said reservation being subject alone to the lawful claims of the Hudson Bay Company, as guaranteed under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, dated July seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six All improvements made within the above described limits, by resident settlers prior to the date of this notice, will be appraised by a Board of Officers, and payment recommended for the same

W W LORING,
Bev't Colonel Commanding
11th Military Department

Oct. 1, 1850-8tf

W W CHAPMAN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

PORTLAND, OREGON

Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

Regular Line,

For San Francisco, Cal

Bark ANN SMITH, Drew, Dec 15
Brig TARQUINA, Molthrop, Jan'y 1

FREIGHT and passage, by the regular line, at the lowest rates

Goods received and forwarded by the Agents at Portland and San Francisco, with dispatch and free of commission

COUCH & Co, Ag'ts, Portland, Oregon — STARK & Co, Ag'ts S Francisco, Cal

November 21, 1850-11tf

Steamer Notice.

THE Steamer "COLUMBIA" will leave "Willings Landing," at the foot of the Rapids, every Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, viz JAS FROST, Master

Oregon City, Oct 31, 1850-8tf

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the French Prairie, about the middle of October last, a *BLUE HORSE*, branded on the hip S † I, also a femt mark of the H B C brand Any person that will return or deliver the said described horse to the subscriber, or to any other of his fraternity, at St Paul's Mission, or give information so that he can get him, will be well rewarded

F'R M ACCOLTI, Cat Priest

Oregon City, January 23, 1851-3t20*

$15 Reward!

STRAYED from the undersigned, in October last, a large *INDIAN HORSE*, of rather a Dark Bay color, black mane and tail, some white in the face, branded on the left shoulder with the letters A W, a white spot on each side, about the bulge of the ribs Any person finding such a horse, and deliver him to the widow Welch, in Chehalem Valley, or to the undersigned, living on the Wapatoo Lake, Washington county, shall receive the above reward

JOSHUA WELCH,
WM. DOTY

January 23, 1851-21*3

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 5th, 1850

Tualatin Academy.

THIS Institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove*, Tualatin Plains It is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed, it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette

The Spring Term of the Institution will commence March 12, 1851.
Summer Term June 11, "
Fall Term Sept. 17, "
Winter Term Decem 10, "

The Terms will be eleven weeks each, Tuition $6 per term.

Board may be obtained in private families.

TEXT BOOKS USED

The Holy Scriptures, Saunder's Series of Readers, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Smith's Geographies, Wells' Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray's Chemistry, Gale's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics

By order of the Board

G H. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

January 16, 1851-11tf

Law Notice.

E HAMILTON,

WILL practice law in the District and Circuit Courts of Oregon He will accept agencies for the purchase and sale of real estate

☞ Office in the building hitherto occupied by Mr Pritchett, Secretary of the Territory

—REFER TO—

COL JAMES COLLIER, COL J B WEIFER, W CAREY JONES, Esqr } *San Francisco*
Messrs WOODWARD & DUSENBERRY, 45 William street, } *New York*
JOHN B MYERS, Esqr, Auctioneer, Market st, } *Philadelphia*
HON THOS CORWIN, *Washington*

☞ *Courier*, San Francisco, *Express*, N York, *Intelligencer*, Washington—insert *two months*

Oregon City, Oct 3, 1850-6mo

To the Miners

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Riding Saddles, Pack, do, Bridles, and Equipments of all kinds suitable for packing Also, on hand, a lot of Ladies' superior Riding Saddles, Saddle-bags, Riding Whips, Double and Single Harness, Machiers, Stirrups, &c, and is prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, any article in his line of business, at the old stand

A K FOST.

Oregon City, January 9, 1851-18tf

JUSTIN CHENOWETH,

SURVEYOR

OFFICE at Mr Frier's, Linn City Terms of service, $10 per day, or for surveying a "claim," without assistance from the employer, $30 For Town-sites, 75 cents per lot

N B Persons wishing to engage a surveyor, can be accommodated, at short notice, by leaving word with the editor at the office of the Oregon Spectator

November 21, 1850-6mo11

TIN, COPPER, & SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY

THERE is now opened and in full operation, in this *City*, adjoining the *City Hotel*, an establishment for the manufacturing of *Tin, Sheet-iron, Copper, Zinc, Plumbing*, and all kinds of *Jobbing* connected with those metals *TIN-WARE AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL* New Stoves set up, broken plates mended, Pumps put in operation, Lead-pipe laid, a superior article of Air-tight Stoves for sale, an assortment of large and small Cook and Parlor Stoves daily expected This manufactory has ample tools and machinery of the most approved kinds now in use in the states, and is fully prepared to meet the demands and necessities of this territory

OSCAR J BACKUS.

Oregon City, Nov 21, 1850-6mo11

☞ Look at this ☜

THE subscribers beg to inform the public of Oregon generally, that their *BOATS* now ply regularly between Portland and Oregon City, and that they are under the charge of Capt Jame Coburn, who will pay every attention to freight and passengers

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.

Oregon City, Nov 14, 1850-10tf

☞ Iron! Iron!! ☜

30,000 Lbs assorted Swedish Iron, also, Boiler Iron, just received and for sale by

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO

Nov 7, 1850-9tf

J D & W C HOLMAN

HAVE formed a co-partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries They would solicit a small portion of custom

Oct 5, 1849

New and Cheap Store,

AT LINN CITY

THE subscribers have recently returned from San Francisco, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Cassimeres, Bed Spreads, *LINSEYS*, Flannels, &c, which they offer to those wishing to purchase, upon terms as favorable as they can be obtained elsewhere in the Territory

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

N B Butter and Cheese will be received in exchange for goods

W P DAY & ROBINSON

Linn city, sept 5, 1850-26tf

Island Mills.

THE Oregon Milling Company would respectfully make known to their friends and patrons, that they are now running both their *SAW* and *GRIST MILLS*, NIGHT and DAY, and having secured the services of *competent Millers*, they are fully prepared to attend to all favors with zeal and dispatch

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS

We have constantly on hand a superior article of *Superfine Flour*, which we will sell at the lowest market rates

Oregon City, October 31, 1850—6mo8*

Notice to Contractors.

WE would give notice, that we wish to let the building of two Double Saw Mills—the one to be undertaken from the stump, the other is partly finished We wish, too, to have both mills completed and put in operation by the first of February next

A A DURHAM & CO, Oswego,
MOORE & RICE, Linn City,

Linn City, Nov 21, 1850-11tf

FOR SALE,

OUR entire block, consisting of eight lots in Portland, together with my dwelling house and the out-houses situated upon the premises. The dwelling house is universally acknowledged to be the finest specimen of architecture in this Territory For terms apply to

NATHANIEL CROSBY, Jr

Portland, aug 24-24tf

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress

[PUBLIC—No. 75]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Post Roads be, and the same are hereby established in the States and Territories as hereafter expressed, viz in

MAINE.

From Buckfield, via East Sumner, Hartford, and Canton Mills to Canton.

From Ruckfield, via Sumner, to West Sumner.

From Bangor, via Hermon, South Levant, Exeter, West Garland, northeasterly part of Dexter, Sangerville, Guilford, Abbott and Munson, to Moose Head Lake.

From north Anson village, Somerset county, via East Anson, and East New Vineyard, to New Vineyard, Franklin county.

From Exeter Corner, Penobscot county, on the Avenue road, to Abbott in Piscataquis county.

From Waterville, via Fairfield, Norridgewock, Madison, and Anson, to North Anson.

From Port Fairfield via Van Buren and Madawaska, to Fort Kent.

From Bethel Post Office, Oxford county, via Newry Corner, up Bear river, to Letter B Post Office

From Belgrade, Kennebec county, via Rome, Mercer and Starks, to Industry, Somerset county.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Stewart's to Pittsburg, in Coos county.

From Bellows' Falls, Vermont, via Paper-Mill, South Acworth, Lemster, and East Unity, to Newport, in New Hampshire.

From Canaan, Vermont, to Pittsburg New Hampshire.

VERMONT

From West Topsham, Orange county, to East Orange

From Jamesville, in Richmond, Addison county, via West Bolton, Underhill, Cambridge, Waterville, Bakersfield, and West Enosburg, to West Berkshire

From East Burke, Caledonia county, via East Haven, Newark, Brighton, Climbstone, and Morgan, to State line, in Holland

From Jamaica to Winhall, Bennington county

From West Wardsboro, via West Dover, to Wilmington, Windham county

NEW YORK

From Pierpont Manor, to Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county, on the line of the Railroad now being made

From Adams Centre, to Sackett's Harbor on the direct road thither

From Canajoharie, Montgomery county, via Ames and Sharon Springs, to Sharon Centre, Schoharie county

From Rome, Oneida county, via Stanwicks, Westmoreland, Walesville, Vernon, Vernon Centre, Knox's Corners, to Oriskany Falls

From Natural Bridge, Jefferson county to Diana, Lewis county

From Dover Plains, Dutchess county, via Amenia, Northdart, Boston Corner and Copake, to Hillsdale, Columbia county.

From Evans' Mills, Jefferson county, to Oxbone, in said county

From Clovesville Post Office, Delaware county, via Bataviakill, to Roxbury

From Callikoon Depot, Sullivan county, via North Branch, Callikoon and Youngsville, to Liberty in said county

From Carlton, Orleans county, via Carlton, Kendall, Parma, Clarkson and Green, to Charlotte, Monroe county.

From Chocon, Ulster county, via Olive Ridge, Samsonville, to Pine Bush in said county

From Croton, Delaware county, via North Hamden, to Walton in said county.

From Lowville, Lewis county, via Harrisburg and pinckney, to Rodman, Jefferson county.

From Chehocton, Delaware county, via Hancock, Walton Franklin, and North Franklin, to Oneonta, Otsego county

From Fredonia, Chautauque county, to Vellenava.

From Ovid Landing, Seneca county, via Ovid Village, to Sheldrake

From West Troupsburg, via Roger's Centre, to Troupsburg, Steuben county.

From Avoca, Steuben county, via Lyons Hollow, and Ricker's Hollow, to Naples, Ontario county.

From Andover via Wellsville, to Bolivar, Alleghany county

From Burns, Alleghany county, via Grove, to Nunda, Livingston county

From White Lake, via Toronto, and Black Lake, to Beaver Brooks, Sullivan county

From White's Corners, via most direct route to Collin's Centre, Erie county

From Albany, via Berne, to Gallopville, Schoharie county

From Batavia, Genesee county, to Buffalo, Erie county, along the plank road now being constructed between said points

From Rome, Oneida county, via Western, to Boonville.

From Chemung, to Van Eltonville, Chemung county, New York.

From Walton to Oneonta, via Franklin and North Franklin

From Saratoga Springs to Latsonia.

NEW JERSEY.

From White House to New Germantown, Hunterdon county.

From Clinton to Frenchtown, in Hunterdon county.

From Plainfield, Essex county, to Baskenridge, in Somerset county.

From Mount Holly, via Chemung, New Gretna, to Tuckerton, New Jersey

From Mount Holly, via Pemberton, Brown's Mills, to Barnegat, New Jersey.

From Princeton, Mercer county, via Van Hise Store, Edinburg, Dutchneck, Windsor, to Hightown

From Medford via Lumberton, to Mount Holly.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Clarion, Clarion county, via Lucinda Furnace, and Tylersburgh, to Ticousta, Venango county.

From Selinsgrove, via Kratzersville, New Berlin, and Barber's Mills, to Hailteton, Union county.

From Selinsgrove Union county, via Turtleville, Lewisburgh, New Columbia, White Deer Mills, White Deer (Union town,) and Road Hall, to Williamsport, Lycoming county

From Seagerstown, to Conneautville, Crawford county

From Elderton, Armstrong county, via South Bend, West Lebanon, and Clarksburgh, to Blairsville, Indiana county

From Pike Mills, Potter county, via Mixtown, to Westfield Tioga county

From Tinker Run, Westmoreland county, via Guffey's Salt Works, to Pittsburgh, also from West Newton, via Guffey's Salt Works, to Pittsburgh

From Hopewell Post Office, Bedford county, via Broadtop, Beavertown, and Glasgow Cross Roads, to Mill Creek, Huntingdon county

From Orbsonia, via Scottsville, New Grenada, and Speersville, to Ray's Hill

From Bloody Run, Bedford county, via Clearville, William Robinson's, and Warfordsburg, to Hancock, in Maryland

From Harrisonville, Bedford county, via Dublin Mill, to Orbsonia, Huntington county

From Connellsville, Fayette county, via Springfield, New Lexington and Gebhart's to Berlin, Somerset county

From Honeybrook, in Chester county, to Pequea, in Lancaster county

From Rock, in Lancaster county, to Peach Bottom, in York county

From Enterprize, via Bareville, and Voganville, to Hinkleton

From Roulett, Potter county, via Pleasant Valley, Evan's Corners, and Glenn, to Ceres Post Office, McKean county

From Stroudsburgh, Monroe county, via Fennersville, and Weiseport, to Mauch Chunk, Carbon county

From Stroudsburgh, via Brackleysville, Henrysville, and Paradise Valley, to New Mount Pleasant, Monroe county.

From Allentown, Lehigh county, via Catasauqua, and Laubeck's, to Cherryville, in Northampton county

From Easton, via Kesslerville, Leaherville, and Roxbury, to Williamsburgh, Northampton county

From Titusville, Crawford county, via Pleasantville and Tyrell, to Tionesta, Venango county.

From Columbia, Lancaster county, via Newton and Mountjoy, to Mastersonsville

From Northeast Borough, Erie county, via Greenfield Post Office, in Pennsylvania, and the residence of Nehemiah L Firm, in Mina, and through the township of French Creek, to Orlando Durkees, in Chautauque county New York

From the Borough of Clarion, Clarion county, via Myer's Furnace, Saw Mill, and Grist Mill, Griswell's Saw Mill, Helen Furnace, Cook's Saw Mill, Haight's Saw Mill, Longwell's Saw Mill, Munn's Saw Mill, Reynold's Saw Mill, Armstrong's Saw Mill, O'Neill's Saw Mill, Winkook's Saw Mill, Brook's & Co's Saw Mill, Winser's Saw Mill, Rought's Saw Mill, Paine's Saw Mill, Gillises' Saw Mill, and Dickinson's Saw Mill, to Ridgeway Borough, Elk county

From Hepburn, via Hogeland Branch Road Serira, Hay's Saw Mill, Little Pine Creek, to Waterville

From Hamilton, Wayne county, to Dalesville, Luzerne county.

From Catfish Post Office, via Callensburgh, Jefferson's Furnace, to Shippenville, Clarion county

From Tunkhannock Wyoming county, via Tunkhannock and East Branch Creek to Carbondale, Luzerne county

From Strattanville, Clarion county, via Helen Furnace, Black's Settlement, and Marion, to Warren, Warren county

From Kimbleville, to Lewisville, Chester county

From Bloomburg, via Light Street, Orangeville, Pealer's Benton, Cole's Creek, and Davidson's to Laport, Sullivan county

From Titusville, Crawford county, via Enterprize and Holland, to Perry, Venango county

From Luthersburg, Clearfield county, via Punxsutawney, Schmicksburg, and Rural Village, to Kittanning, Armstrong county

From Hamburg to Windsor Castle, also from Virginsville, to Kutztown, Berks county

From Canton Corners, via Shunk Post Office, Eldredsville, and Cherry, to Sugar Run

From Condersport, Potter county, to Wellsville, Alleghany county, New York

From Berlin, Somerset county, via Roxbury, Shanksville, Buckstown, Shade Furnace, and Scalp Level, to Johnstown, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

From Shalocta, via Marlin's Mill, and Plumville, to Schmicksburg, Indiana county

From Titusville, Crawford county, via Rome, Eldred and Spring Creek, to Columbus, Warren county.

From Carbondale, via Archbold, Blakely, Dunmore and Harrison, to Hyde Park.

From Emlenton, Venango county, to the mouth of Tionesta Creek, in said county.

From Roulett, Potter county, via Star well Creek, Evan's Corners, and King's Run, to Ceres, McKean county.

From Kutztown, via Dale, to Colebrookdale, Berks county

From Schmicksburg, Indiana county, to Luthersburg, Clearfield county

From Limestone to Clarion, Clarion county.

From Smith's Mills, Clearfield county, via Wheatland, and Clearfield Creek bridge to Clearfield Borough in said county.

From Kittaning, Armstrong county, via Pine Creek Furnace, Scrubgrass, Mahones Furnace, Putneyville, Olney Furnace, Guthrie's Mills, Perrysville, and Punxsatawney, to Luthersburg, Clearfield county

From Centerville, Butler county, to New Castle, Lawrence county

From Chest, via New Washington, to Burnsides, Clearfield county

From Cerestown, via Mill Creek, Evan's Corners, Tristle Point, and Potatoe Creek, to Smithport in McKean county.

From Tavern, late Orr's, on the Wilkesbarre and Hazzleton road, via Swiss valley, Wolverton and Tenchman's Mills, Buchanan's and Whitebread Settlement, to Sloyersville, Luzerne county

From Caledonia, via Benezett, to Second Fork, Elk county

From Tinker Run to Elizabeth.

From Medford, Burlington county, via Shamong, Green Bank, Bridgeport, and Bass River, Lower Bridge, to Tuckerton, in said county

From Mannahawken, via Barnegatt, Cedar Bridge, Mount Misery, Brown's Mills, and Pemberton, to Mount Holly, Burlington county.

From Halifax, via Fisherville, to Elizabethville, Dauphin county

From Blythe Post Office at Tuscarora village, to Catawissa Post Office, Schuylkill county

From Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, via Warrior's Mark, to Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania

From Le Roy Post Office, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, via Granville, to Troy in said county

From Eldredsville, via Campbellville, to New Albany, Sullivan county

From Roland Wilcox's on the Berwick turnpike, in Albany, Bradford county, through Wilmot, via Henry Gaylord's, J P Horton's, and J L Jones', to Terrytown, in the township of Asylum

From Bartonsville, to Merwinesburg, Monroe county.

From Easton to Hettertown, via Lower Sancon and Stout's

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND.

From Millsborough, Sussex county, Delaware, via Greenborough, to Whaleysville, Worcester county, in Maryland

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA

From Maysville, Chautauque county, New York, via Panama and Lottsville, to Laporte, in Warren county, Pennsylvania

From Lekaysville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, via Windham, Warren and Nichols, to Smithborough, in Tioga county, New York

DELAWARE

From Lewistown, via Angola, and Peter R Burton's Store, to Millsborough in Sussex county

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA.

From Brownsville, via Heisterburgh, Carmichael's by Mope's Mills, Pennsylvania, to Morgantown, Virginia

MARYLAND.

From Glymont to Port Tobacco.

From Clear Spring to the Depot, or the nearest convenient point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Laurel, in Prince George county, to Sandy Spring in Montgomery county.

From Baltimore, by way of Ford's Landing and Cecil, and on to Warwick, Cecil county

From Elkton, Maryland, by way of Fair Hill, and Lewisville, Pennsylvania, to Kimbleville and New London, Pennsylvania

VIRGINIA

From Wytheville, Wythe county, to Mechanicsburg, Giles county

From Horse Pasture, to Martinsville

From Beckley, Raleigh county, to Peytona, Boone county

From Salem, Harrison county, to Harrisville, Ritchie county

From Ritchie Court House, to Gilmer Court House

From Factory Hill to Holy Neck, Nansemond county.

From Franklin, via Monterey, Nelsonville, and Bath, to Crab Bottom, Highland county

From Morgantown, Monongalia county, to Pruntytown, Taylor county.

From Buchanan, to Clarksburg

From Patrick Court-house, to Carrol Court-house

From Love's Mill, to Jefferson, Ash county, North Carolina

From Braxton Court-house, to Kanawha Court-house.

From *M*organtown, to Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

From North *M*ountain Post Office, via Clear Spring, *M*aryland, Clay Lick Hall, to *M*ercersburg, Pennsylvania

From *M*ercer Court-house to Fayette Turnpike.

From Lumberport, Harrison county, to Centreville

From *M*organtown, *M*onongalia county to Evansville, Preston county.

From Winchester to Wardensville

From West Union, Doddridge county, to *W*ebb's *M*ill, Ritchie county

From Riply, via Buffalo Big Level, to Barbourville.

From Barbourville, to Bloomingdale, Cabell county.

From New *M*arket, Nelson county, via Glasgow, to Lexington, Rockbridge county.

From Ripley, Jackson county, via *W*right's *M*ills, Liberty Falls, Graham's Station, Pomeroy, and Pleasant's Flats, to Point Pleasant

From *M*outh of Goose Creek, *W*irt county to Ritchie Court-house

From *M*echanicsburg, Giles county, to Shannon's Store, *W*ythe county

From Hensonville, Russell county, to Quillinsville, Scott county

From New Salem, via New *M*ilton, Sugar Grove and Farmington, to Harrisville

From German Settlement in Preston county, to Leadsville, in Randolph county

From *M*onterey, via *M*adisonville and Ruckmansville, to *M*ountain Grove

From *W*est Union, via Stive Spring *M*ills, Lewis' and Lawson's Store, and Zeba Davis' *M*ills, to *W*ebb's *M*ills

From Fairmont, *M*arion county, via *M*organ's Settlement by Gladesville, to Kingswood in Preston county

From Chancellorville to Richardsville

From Shepperd's Grove, via Kellyville and Brandy, to Culpepper Court-house.

From *W*ytheville, via *S*peedwell, Dry Run, Elk Creek, Austin and Cornett's Store, Independence, to Ballard's Store, on Bridle Creek, Grayson county

From Patterson's Depot, via Frankford, Sheetz's *M*ills, Burlington, *W*illiamsport, and Ridgway, *M*cNeman's Cross Roads, to Petersburg, Hardy county, Virginia

From *W*inchester, via *W*ardensville, to *M*oorfield, in Hardy county.

From Palatine Hill, *M*arion county, Virginia, to Ringwood in the county of Preston, via *M*organ's *S*ettlement, and Jacob *M*iller's

From the German *S*ettlement, Preston county, via *W*estern Ford, to Leedsville, Randolph county

NORTH CAROLINA

From Joy, to Longmire's, *W*ashington county, Tennessee

From *M*arion to Limestone.

From *W*ilmington, via *W*hitesville, Fair Bluff, *M*arion Court-house, *M*ar's Bluff, Bradleyville, and *S*umpterville, to *M*anchester, *S*outh Carolina

From Burnsville to Elizabethtown, Tennessee

From grassy Creek, via Toe River, Cranberry Forge, and Roan *M*ountain, to Elizabethtown, Tennessee

From Burnsville to Big Rock Creek

From *W*antan Court-house to Cranberry Forge

From Clemmonsville, via *S*mith Grove, *M*ockville, and Oak Forest, to *S*tatesville, Iredell county

From *M*cNeil's Ferry to *S*ummerville

From Shelby, via Birchelsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, *S*outh Carolina, Corohens, to *S*partenburg.

From Rock Fish Village, via Lumberbridge, to Philadelphia.

From Murphy, Cherokee county, to Elljoy, Gilmer county, Georgia

From Paint Rock to Newport, Cocke county, Tennessee

From Ednysville, via Mill's Gap, to Rutherford.

From Grassy Creek, to Elizabethtown, Tennessee.

From Franklin, via Harris' Cross Roads to Hall's Cross Roads, Franklin county

From Salem, via Clemmonsville, and Panther Creek, to Huntsville, Surry county

From Eagle Rock, in Wake county, to Nahunta, in Wayne county

From Durham's Creek, in Beaufort county, by way of South Creek, to Bay River, in Graven county.

From Hamptonville, in Surry county, North Carolina, by the way of Lovelace, to Wilkesborough, Wilkes county, in said State

From Cathey's Creek to Georgetown, Macon county

From Fayetteville, via Aversboro' Village, to Smithfield.

From Salisbury, via Organ Church, to Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus county

From the Warm Springs, North Carolina, to Newport, Tennessee

From St John's, in Hertford county, via Britton's Cross Roads, to Scotland Neck, in Halifax county.

From Powell's Point to Rhoanoke Island Currituck county

From Clinton, Sampson county, to Pittsborough, Chatham county, via Aversborough

SOUTH CAROLINA

From Newberry Court-house, via Reynosa, Huntington, Cross Anchor, Woodruff's and Pleasant Grove, to Merrittsville.

From Lexington Court house, via Wise's Ferry, to Newberry Court house.

From Graham's Turnout to Lott's Post Office

From Richardson's, in Edgefield District, via Dyson's Mills, to Lodi, in Abbyville District.

From Spartansburg Court house, via Damascus, Coulter's Ford, Buck's Creek, Fingersville, Green's Creek, and Carson's to Rutherfordton.

From Pacolet Mills, via Duncans Store, John Wilkins' and Duncan's old Store, to White Plains.

From Camden, Kershaw District, via Ridgewood, Winsborough and Monticello, Fairfield District, to the village of Newberry, Newberry District.

From Rocky Mount, Fairfield District, to Long Street, Lancaster District.

From Darlington Court-house to *C*amden, Kershaw District.

From Jeffries *C*reek Post Office, via Anderson's Bridge, to Graham's *C*ross Roads, Williamsburg District

From Yorkville, via South Point and Woodlawn in Gaston county, North *C*arolina, *C*ottage House, and Vesuvius Furnace, Lincoln county, to Newton, *C*atawba county, in North *C*arolina

From Lauren's *C*ourt-house, via North *C*reek, Milton Spring Grove, *C*ross Hill, Waterloo, Mount Gallagher, Brewerton, Simpson's Mills, Tumbling Shoals, Reabun's *C*reek, back to Lauren's *C*ourt-house

From Glenn Springs, via Smith's Store, Henry Ferguson's Store, and Burnt Factory to *C*ross Anchor

From Marion *C*ourt-house, via Gilchrist's Bridge, J N Stevens' G W Woodbury's Tabernacle Church, to Marion Court-house

From *M*r *M*ason's on the route from Yorkville, to *C*harlotte, North *C*arolina, via Bethel, and westward, to Antioch

From Pickens Court house, via Clayton's *M*ills, Salubrity, Pickensville, Wolf *C*reek, Joseph Hughes' to Pickens Court-house

From Pickens *C*ourt-house, via Robert Stuart's, Anderson's *M*ills and Nix's, on Eastatoe, to Pickens Court house

From Thirty-two mile House, by way of Lenud's Ferry, to Kingstree, in Williamsburg District

From *C*amden, via Bishopville to Willow Grove

From Bethlehem, to Sandy Grove

From Anderson, South *C*arolina, to Athens, Georgia.

From *C*olumbia, via Pleasant Springs, Countsville, and *C*alk's Road, to Frog Level, in Newberry District

From Dyson's *M*ills, via Greenwood, Deadfall, *C*okesburg, *M*ount Hill, to Anderson

From Bennettsville, South *C*arolina, to Stewartsville, and Daniel *M*cNeill's *M*ill, North *C*arolina

From Pungo Bridge, Beaufort county, to North *C*reek.

From Anderson, South *C*arolina, to *C*arnsville, Georgia.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NATHANIEL CROSBY, JR THOMAS H SMITH

CROSBY & SMITH,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MILTON, OREGON

W T. MATLOCK,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Oregon City, Feb 21, '50—tf

F. ARGENTI & CO.,

BANKERS, draw on

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co, New York

SAMUEL NICHOLSON & Co, New Orleans

BROWN, SHIPLER & Co, Liverpool, payable in London

OFFICE—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California

aug 8–23–tf

JNO. H COUCH BENJ. STARK

COUCH & CO

BANKERS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY

EXCHANGE on New York in sums to suit purchasers, and bills on F Argenti & Co., San Francisco for sale.

October 1, 1849

THOS J HOBBS & CO,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FRONT ST, PORTLAND, OREGON

THOS. J HOBBS, Portland

JAMES NEALE, Jr, } San Francisco

JAMES SMILEY,

aug22–24tf

GABRIEL WINTER B G LATIMER

WINTER & LATIMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

June 27, 1850–20tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT

PORTLAND, OREGON

REFERENCES

Gen RILEY, U S A, California

Gen P F SMITH, " Oregon

DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia

P H TITUS, New York

ENDICOTT & GREENE, San Francisco

January 21, 1850—tf

GEO P. PORTER,

CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store.

Oregon City, July 25–tf

GEO ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY

GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,

JAS R ROBB

March 21st, 1850—tf

THOMAS V SMITH,

MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,

ASTORIA, O T,

IS prepared to execute all orders for the construction and repair of machinery Blacksmith work in general, and turning in iron on reasonable terms

aug8–23tf

A A SKINNER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Office on West side of Water Street,

OREGON CITY.

Oct 18, 1849

GEORGE GIBBS,

COUNSELOR AT LAW,

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,

Custom House Buildings,

ASTORIA,

January 10, 1850—tf

A HOOD,

MERCHANT AND TRADER,

OREGON CITY.

Janury 21, 1850—tf

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th February, at 8 o'clock, A. M, for transporting the United States mails, on the following temporary routes, in this Territory, the balance of the year, ending December 31, 1851

From Salem, Marion county, via Syracuse, Linn county, Albany, Linn county, to Marysville in Benton county—leaving Salem, Tuesdays, 8 a m, and arriving at Marysville Wednesdays, between 8 a m, and 2 p m, and back to Salem Thursdays 8 p m, once each week

From Oregon city via Wright's on the Molalla, Clackamas county, Silver creek, Forks Santiam or Keys, Linn county, Calapooiah, Linn county, Spores', Benton county, E F Skinner's, Benton county, Pleasant Hill, Benton county—leaving Oregon city on Mondays 8 a m, and arriving at Pleasant Hill 8 p. m, and back to Oregon city 8 p m., on Saturdays, once each week

From Astoria to Pacific city on Mondays 8 a m, and arrive at Pacific city 8 p m, and return next day 8 p m, once each week

From St Helens via Oak Point, Lewis county, mouth Cowlitz, Cowlitz to Simmons', Steilacoom or Nesqually on the 2d and 16th, and back 10th and 23d of each month

From Linn city to Hillsborough on Saturdays 8 a m and return Mondays 8 p m once each week

Also, if the contracts shall not be concluded the first of February which have been bid for, as follows, will also be let

From Oregon city to Salem via Butes.

From Portland via Hillsborough, Tualatin, North Yamhill, South Yamhill, Nesmith's mills—leave Saturdays 8 a m, and return Fridays 8 p m. once each week

From Portland via Harris's Ferry, Lafayette, Willamette (in Gage's settlement,) Ford's, Luckiamute, to Marysville, once each week—leaving on Saturdays 8 a m and return Fridays 8 p m

From Portland, alternate trips, with the Astoria and Oregon city route, making, with the semi-monthly trips on said route, one trip every two weeks, and back to Portland from Oregon city same day

Also, the cross route from Nesmith's mills to King's Valley, continuing on to Applegate's at Yonculla, in Umpqua Valley, once in two weeks and back

On all these routes, the times and hours of departure may be proposed to be changed, and will be considered

These routes will be let to the lowest bidder, with only this reserve, viz

The amount of compensation which may not be paid by the neat proceeds of the department in the Territory by the offices supplied, shall be at the discretion of the Postmaster General and the liberality of Congress

D H LOWNSDALE,

Special Agent Post Office Dept. O T

Special Agency, Portland, Jan. 21, 1851–23tf

CASCADE COMPANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, and all other articles usually called for by whites and Indians

GEO L JOHNSON,

F A CHENOWETH,

T B PIERCE,

GEO W JOHNSON.

Cascade, Oregon Ter, aug 29, '50–25tf

THE NEW DEPOT

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c, &c., on the first of October next

WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co

sept 10, '50–tf

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT

THE subscriber will sell lots in Astoria on the claims of Gen John Adair, Robert Shortess and others, at low prices These lots have been accurately surveyed by competent and experienced engineers and maps of them may be seen at my office They are now for the first time offered to the public, and those wishing to invest at a place—the port of entry to the Columbia river—the value and importance of which is too apparent to need puffing in an advertisement, are invited to examine the plans at an early day

AMORY HOLBROOK

Oregon City, July 11–21tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, sometime about the fifth day of July last, one *BLACK HORSE*, branded with the letter B on the left hip, and not perceivable without close examination, one hoof on the fore foot split—age unknown

Also, one *STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE*, about six years old, white legs, white face, branded with the letters H B on the right hip

Any person or persons delivering said horses, or giving information where they can be found, either at the printing office or at the subscriber's,

JOSEPH INGALLS, or

WILLIAM J BROWN,

will be paid for their trouble

Oregon City, January 16, 1851–3t19

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN—The Subscriber, from Maine, has for sale the machinery for a saw mill complete, also, Shingle Machines, and two Smutt Mills, of the best kind now in use, which will be sold cheap, and put the same in operation

J G JOHNSON

San Francisco, March 15, 1850–15tf

☞ For Sale, ☜

GOOD-WILL, stock and fixtures of the *CONFECTIONARY*, opposite A Hood's store, on Main street For particulars, call and see

F S. CROSBY

Oregon City, December 19, 1850–15tf

THE OREGON SPECTATOR

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

FOR ROBT MOORE, OF LINN CITY

TERMS

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy, per annum $7 00

" for six months 4 00

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines or less) two insertions, each $2 00

For every additional insertion 1 00

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly

Agents for the Spectator.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Spectator They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for us

LEXINGTON—T P POWERS, Clatsop county, O T

OREGON—GEO ABERNETHY & Co, Oregon city, COUCH & Co, Portland, J B MCCLANE, P M Salem, Gen ADAIR, Astoria, C. S. WALKER, esq, Chehalem, A J HEMBREE, esq, Yam Hill, W P. DAY, esq, Linn city, JOSEPH C AVERY, esq, Mouth of Mary's river; A. SULGER, esq, Hillsborough

J W NESMITH, Nesmith's mills, Polk county.

JESSE APPLEGATE, Umpqua Valley

W H. REES, Butesville

ROBERT NEWELL, Champoeg

DAVIS & LINVILLE, Luckiamute.

E F. SKINNER, Benton county GEORGE GIBBS, Astoria J D HOLMAN, Pacific City JACOB CONSER, Syracuse, Linn county

HON SAM'L R THURSTON Washington City, D C., and General Agent for the United States

OREGON SPECTATOR.

D. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR] "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." [T. F. McELROY, PRINTER

Vol. 5. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Thursday, February 20, 1851. No. 24.

POETRY.

For the Oregon Spectator

Apostrophe to the Willamette River.

Thou emblem of grandeur, thou pride of the mountains,
Thou agent for nature's most bountiful stores,
Thou centre of streamlets and storehouse of fountains,
Whose fame is acknowledged on far distant shores;
Thou prince of all rivers, I ardently love thee
Thy evergreen banks are enchantingly gay,
I love the tall forests that tower above thee,
And shade the rich pastures that carpet thy way
Thy waters transparent, thy atmosphere healty,
Thy rills unincumbered by winters cold tear,
Thy smooth placid current moves silent and stealthy
While beauties innumbered on thy bosom appear!
Thy pellucid waters are always inviting
To the light bounding skiff or the Indian canoe,
To skim o'er thy surface is always delighting,
Compared with which pleasures on earth are but few.
Thy feathered musicians, in orchestra splendid,
Amidst thy delightful recesses appear
Whose innocent music and harmony blended
Make vocal thy margin throughout the whole year
Thy fir covered mountains in wild variation!
With snow covered summits ascending on high,
Pour down their clear tributes without deviation!
And keep in thy storehouse a constant supply!
Thy valley all checkered with garlands of flowers,
Thy cataracts noisy thy fountains serene,
Thy copses, thy brambles, thy vinecovered bowers,
Present to the eye a magnificent scene
But though in earths garden thou hast thy location,
Where beauties transcendent bespangle the day,
Thy waters in silence perform a migration
And roll to the depths of the ocean away
And thus of ourselves we can read a narration,
Though our hearts with delight and ambition may burn,
We hasten through life and complete our probation
And sink to that bourne whence we never return!

O. P. Q

Yam Hill, Feb 5, 1851

For the Spectator

A Theme for Thirty Days.

(*Continued*)

DAY THE NINETEENTH

"Lead me to your home where lies my child,
Who nearly lost his life on the cataract wild"
Then to Florella's home near the cataract's roar,
Where the wild sweet briar with the evening air,
Delicious fragrance! exquisite yet so rare!
Pours forth their scented gales—in summer hours,
High midnight fancy waving and fairy bowers,
Beneath the hill which flowed the pretty stream,
The house of Florella (too?)—like some fair dream

DAY THE TWENTIETH

Florella, angel-like, gazed on him and faded!
As Lieut DeOrsay led upon his child,
He threw his arm around her neck in love embrace,
And planted many a kiss upon her blushing face!
The father gazed at the daughter, mother at the son,
Both plainly smile to see their hearts were one,
The whole world one and all can guess,
The feelings of these fair ones, whom God did bless.
On day the 21st more strange I'll write this story
Of thirty days—unentitled, of him who sighed for glory

DAY THE TWENTY FIRST

What means the lighted halls! the rooms so filled!
Of the Orsay palace—the child alone self willed,
Why does the priest in holy garb, fill the old arm chair?
What middle aged one is this? and who is that so fair?
Why are they dressed suitable only for marriage scenes?
Pray tell me e'en ye Gipsey, what does this all mean?
'Tis the eve of marriage Lorenzo with Florella gay,
And of Florella's mother with Lieut DeOrsay
Middle aged ones first in wedlock joined,
Then Lorenzo and Florella—who hearts like one are coined.

LILLIPUD

☞A love-lorn swain broke a wish bone with his 'hearts queen,' somewhere up in New Hampshire

'Neow what d'you wish Sally?' demanded Johnathan with a tender grin of expectation,

'I wished I was as handsome,' replied the fair damsel—'handsome, as—Queen Victory!"

'Jerusalem! what a wish!' replied Jonathan—'when you're handsome 'enuff neow But I'll tell ye what I wished, Sally I wish you was locked up in my arms and the key was lost!'

☞Hon. Henry W Hilliard (Whig) of Alabama declines a re election to Congress. At the close of this Session, he will have served six Sessions, and he thinks he has had his share His letter is mild and conciliatory, and he takes ground strongly for the Compromise measures

☞The total amount coined in the U S Mint, in Philadelphia, from 1st January to the 30th September, was $20,032,327 50 The mint is now paying out certificates to No 5,065 The officers state that they will be enabled to coin five millions a month, which will meet the wants of the public

☞Horse shoes are now fastened in England by means of wire, in place of nails, and the hoof is bored so accurately as not to be injured, while the wire is twisted and sunk into a small groove

Communications

FEBRUARY 3, 1851

Editor of the Spectator

Every one who has been a resident of Oregon for any considerable length of time, knows something about the ravages caused by the wolves and other wild animals, among hogs, sheep, cattle and horses

During the first session of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory, a bill to provide for the destruction of certain wild animals, was introduced into the House of Representatives, but did not pass The bill allowed about three dollars for killing a wolf, tiger, &c I have been told that a similar bill has been introduced the present session Such a law will not be efficient, unless fifteen or twenty dollars be allowed for killing each animal specified, and to levy such a tax would be considered intolerable I would suggest, notwithstanding the Legislature may have passed a law providing for the destruction of such animals, that the citizens of each county organize themselves into a society, and that the citizens of towns, as well as those residing in the country, join the society The welfare of the country people has an important bearing upon those residing in towns The citizens of the south east part of Marion county held a meeting, not long since, to consult about taking measures to destroy wolves and other wild animals. The meeting decided to adopt a constitution providing for the organization of a county society The following is the constitution, which, if you will print it, may answer for other counties, with a change of name and place of meeting, and it is desirable, that those citizens of Marion county into whose hands this may fall, and who feel an interest in the cause, shall obtain all the subscribers possible, and return the same to the general meeting If the Legislature passes an act to provide for the destruction of such animals, it is probable some provision will be made for taking certificates, and it will be unnecessary for the members of the society as such to pay twenty five cents for a certificate

All to whom I have presented this constitution have signed it with one exception, and he was a young man not yet settled W P

CONSTITUTION

For the purpose of destroying wolves and other wild animals, we, the subscribers, agree to organize ourselves into a society and adopt the following articles, to wit

1. This society shall be called the Marion county society for the destruction of wolves, cougars and panthers

2 No person, except subscribers, shall be entitled to the benefit and provisions of this society

3 The officers of this society shall be a Treasurer, who shall also act as clerk, and three Examiners, all of whom shall be elected or chosen by the subscribers at the general meeting of this society hereinafter provided for

4. Whenever a subscriber shall kill any of the above named animals, it shall be his duty to present the scalp of the same before some Justice of the Peace in and for Marion county, within thirty days after killing the same, and state upon oath the kind of animal from which the scalp was taken, the time when he killed the animal, and that he killed it within the bounds of said county, and he shall take a certificate from the Justice touching the facts sworn to, and shall pay the Justice twenty-five cents for each certificate

5. The members of this society shall hold a meeting on the last Saturday of August next, at the house of William Shaw, in Howell's prairie—then and there elect the necessary officers,—pay the amount of their subscriptions—present their certificates to the Treasurer, and receive the amount to which they may be entitled

6. It shall be the duty of the Examiners to examine all the certificates which may be presented by the members of the society, and to assist the Treasurer to apportion the money equitably among those entitled to the same, in proportion to the number of animals killed by each, and in such manner, that only one half the amount shall be allowed for killing a wolf of the small kind, as for a cougar, panther, or wolf of the large kind

7 Any person failing to pay his subscription money on the day of the meeting, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of his subscription, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect such amount, and he shall be allowed for his trouble, all the money he may collect above the amount subscribed

8. Any person may became a member of this society by subscribing five dollars or more

Jan 17, 1851

☞The New York Tribune thinks Gen Sam Houston will be the fortunate holder of the winning ticket for the Presidential nomination at the next Democratic Convention in Baltimore

☞The New York Tribune states that Hon, Millard Fillmore, Hon. Henry Clay, and Hon John M Clayton, have been constituted life members of the National Temperance Society which met at the Tabernacle in New York a short time ago The payment in each, was $25

Oregon

Amidst the dazzling glories which surround the new State of California, the more modest and more substantial advantages which the settler may find in the Territory of Oregon have lately been comparatively overlooked The placers of the Sacramento and the trade of San Francisco have for some time past been held up before the eyes of the world as almost the only objects worthy the attention of the emigrant, either from Europe or America. This will probably continue to be the case so long as the California excitement shall last, which, for aught we know to the contrary, may be for an indefinite period, but, whenever this feverish thirst for gold shall abate and the tide of emigration shall return to its natural channels, the immense resources and the unquestionable advantages which Oregon presents to the permanent settler will again attract public attention, and draw to it the most valuable portion of the emigrants to the Pacific Indeed, even amidst the general rush to the land of gold, which has of late been made from all parts of the United States, there has never ceased to be a steady current of emigration constantly setting towards the more fertile lands and more healthful climes which belong to the neighboring Territory of the North. Many of the emigrants who have gone to the mines of California will ultimately carry their new made wealth to Oregon, and will employ it in cultivating the soil and developing the resources of that now infant commonwealth

This Territory is unquestionably the most desirable place for the agricultural emigrant to the shores of the Pacific to settle in, the place where he may most advantageously plant the civic virtues and the domestic institutions from which agricultural life borrows so many of its most attractive charms Here is a climate most favorable to hardy and persevering industry, the latitude which has always proved itself the true and genial home of the highest and most vigorous manhood—a soil fitted to every special agricultural production, and a position in the great highway of the human race from the West to the East, on the shore of an ocean that is destined soon to become the theatre of a wide-spread commerce with every portion of the globe. A Territory promising such natural advantages, beneath the sway of republican institutions cannot long remain unoccupied in the present moving condition of mankind. Its unsettled portions will soon be filled up, and that, too, by settlers such as hitherto have seldom gone forth to build up new communities They will be men of vigorous frames and sturdy self-reliance—men who have gone unappalled through the dreary trail of the western wilderness, or have braved the stormy terrors of the ocean, that they might reach the land of their hopes The trials and perils which they will have to meet will but stimulate their energies, and render them the better prepared for the grand mission they have to accomplish—the building up of a second New England on the western shores of the continent

We are inclined to predict for this now distant Territory a magnificent destiny, the outlines of which will soon begin to present themselves to the notice of the world We look upon Oregon as the true *seat of empire on the Pacific, the region* in which the richest blessings of our free institutions are to be realized, and in which the most abundant fruits of our western civilization are yet to be gathered and enjoyed All the benefits which California may ever derive from the stores of her mineral wealth Oregon must at length share with her southern sister, and she will also be found to possess eminent advantages of her own Free from the perils and evils which have always so thickly beset gold-bearing countries, she may yet reap abundant benefits from the enterprises which the search for gold will call into existence Along her six hundred and fifty miles of coast, harbors are constantly presenting themselves, which promise to be fully adequate to all the wants of an extended commerce, while the undeveloped resources which exist in her hills and her plains, her forests and her rivers, will soon summon to her settlements a population which will, at no distant day, render her the Queen of the Pacific —[*Providence Journal*

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO—Mr Pope, from the committee on judiciary, in the Senate of Ky, has reported a bill providing for the incorporation of a company to construct a bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville To avoid any interference with navigation, the bridge is required to be 100 feet above the highest known point of high water, which will make the structure 132 feet above low water mark, sufficient, it is alleged, to clear the highest chimneys of any steamboat upon the river at all times and stages of water The piers, also, are to be 700 feet apart.

☞The Washington Republic describes a most superb watch It is encompassed with diamonds of magnificent beauty Its value is ten thousand dollars! It is to be disposed of by raffle, there being five hundred chances at twenty dollars each—Three hundred of them are already taken. The gentleman who owns it is now stopping at the National Hotel

Utah.

The whole character of the Territory of Utah is singular. Its situation is unlike that of any other section of North America—its origin and manner of its settlement no less strange. The name Utah is given now to a large extent of territory bounded by California, Oregon, New Mexico, and what was formerly termed the great Western territory It is of sufficient dimensions to be separated into several States, provided in future ages its population shall warrant it But many parts of it so partake of a peculiar construction as to render it, for the present at least, uninhabitable Passes, through precipitous mountains, whose tops are covered with snow, and whose sides are but rocks, exist, it is true, between the valleys of the most arid and sterile kind, their surfaces covered with incrustations of bitter salt, and their whole vegetation a giant species of sage, of no earthly use but to be consumed as fuel In the midst of these icy mountains, through which there is no access but by these passes, and in summer and choked with snow for five months of the year, lies a tract of land, elevated some four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, called the Great Basin, which furnishes the habitable part of the territory In different parts of this Basin the Mormons have established their home, probably at first with the idea that they would be cut off from all the rest of the world by the natural difficulties of the contiguous territory and the peculiarity of their situation Here they expected to form, in secrecy and silence, the germs of a great, peculiar, religious empire, but the stream of California emigration discovered their trail and inundated their principality, and they are now the open exposed "half-way house" to the Pacific

This basin is some five hundred and sixty miles in diameter, has its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the whirlpools in the Salt Lake which are reported to be lately discovered should prove an internal communication with the Pacific, or with some spring or lake in the lower country In the Northern part of this basin lies the Great Salt Lake The waters of this sheet are shallow, so far as explored, tho' probably its central parts will be found very deep. Its waters are intensely salt, more so than the ocean—three gallons making one gallon of the purest, whitest, and finest salt South-east of this lake shut in by the mountains, lies the Mormon Valley that contains their capital city, by some called the Great Salt Lake city, by others, Mormon city This valley is thirty miles by twenty-two, connected to another valley which is about fifty miles by eight These two valleys contain the principal body of the settlers, to the number of twenty thousand Explorers think that they are capable of supporting a population of a million

Fifty miles south of the city is the Utah Lake and Valley Here lies the city of Provo, on the Provo river The lake is pure water, eight miles by four, and abounds in fish. There is still another valley one hundred miles further south, called San Pete, where there is another settlement, and here we find the hieroglyphic mounds, the remains of glazed pottery, &c that indicates the former existence of the outlying cities of the Aztec Empire.

The soil of these valleys is astonishingly productive, though requiring constantly artificial irrigation from the mountain streams The climate is one of the healthiest and the air the purest on the continent The neighboring mountains rise to the height of a mile and a half above the valley, and are covered with perpetual snow

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each, eight lots to the block, an acre and a quarter to the lot; the streets eight rods wide, each ten acre block to be surrounded by a stream brought down from the mountains No two houses front each other, so that standing in his own door, every man looks into his neighbor's garden In the city are four public squares to be surrounded by shade trees, and supplied with fountains.

Such is the delightful place chosen by one of the most peculiar religious sects which christendom contains Remote from the world, from the exercise of external tyranny, and yet connected to our great empire Its peculiar locality will prove of immense service as a stopping place for rest, refreshment, and provisions for the army of emigrants that will year after year, seek California or Oregon by the Southern Pass, and when the great rail way is established it will prove of incalculable benefit as a great station house on the route —[*Hartford Courant.*

☞The State House now building at Columbus, capital of Ohio, is to be 301 feet long by 181 wide The height of the walls, to the top of the blocking course, will be 62 feet to the top of the rotunda, 110 feet A great part of the labor upon the edifice is done by convicts When completed, it will be one of the handsomest structures in the United States.

☞An exchange paper says the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands, that they sometimes take up with printers and lawyers

Female Names.

Mary, the sweetest of female names, may not inappropriately stand at the head of our list It is from the Hebrew, and signifies exalted Its French form is Marie. It is, we hardly need say, a famous name in both sacred and profane history. The name has, literally, been exalted It has been linked with titles and power—with crowns and coronets, and adorned by goodness and beauty Mary has ever been a favorite name with the poets Byron, as he assured us, felt an absolute passion for it. It is interwoven with some of his sweetest verses. The peasant poet, Burns, seems to have been as much attached to it as the author of Childe Harold. It is still the theme of bards and bardlings. [illegible] column or two here with songs, sonnets, and ballads, in the melody of whose verse the most musical syllables are those which form the charming name of Mary But where so much presents itself, we can quote nothing We need quote nothing, for

"The very music of the name has gone
Into our being"

Let the motto, or the toast if you will, be the single line of Bryan Waller Proctor

"Here's a health to thee, Mary"

Sarah is almost as common a name as Mary, but it lacks the *prestige* which its historical and poetical associations throw around the latter It is also from the Hebrew, and signifies a princess In poetry it takes the form of Sally, or Sallie, and is found in many a love song and ballad Sally is sometimes contracted to Sal, which is neither poetical nor euphonious

"Laughing, sporting, prattling Sallie,
Now tell me what shall be
The tint of sky, sunlit or starry,
To which I'll liken thee,
The softest shades of heaven's own blue
Those lustrous eyes seem melting through"

Susan, another name of Hebrew origin, signifies a lily. In poetry it is usually seen in its contracted form of Sue It is a pretty name, and is immortalized in Gay's well known ballad The signification of the name is very happily introduced in the closing line

"Adieu, she cried, and waved her lilly hand"

Ralph Hoyt, in a very graceful poem, entitled "My Sue," has the following lines

"And how often I have strayed
With the lads along the lea,
And with many a pretty maid,
Yet, ah! none of them for me
For if she whom I love best
In the groups could not be seen,
No contentment in my breast,
No delight upon the green,
But there was a garden nigh,
With its bower just in view,
And still craved my heart and eye
That sweet lilly there—my Sue"

Mabel is probably derived from ma bella, signifying my fair, though some suppose that it is contracted from amabilas, lovely or amiable It is a good name in either case, and worthy of being perpetuated—Mary Howitt has a ballad commencing,

"Arise, my maiden Mabel,"

which is the only poem we now recollect in which the name occurs

Ursula, a name associated in our mind with homeliness of face and goodness of heart concealed under the veil of a nun, is from the Latin and signifies nothing more amiable than a female bear! Who, knowing this, will give the name to a child?

Blanche, one of the sweetest names ever borne by woman, is from the French, and signifies white or fair Mary Howitt makes the orange flower its floral type

"Ah, Cousin Blanche, let's see
What's the flower resembling thee
With those dove-like eyes of thine,
And thy fair hair's silken twine,
With thy low broad forehead, white
As marble, and as purely bright,
With thy mouth so calm and sweet,
And thy dainty hands and feet
What's the flower most like to thee,
Blossom of the orange tree?"

Lucy, in its French form Lucia, signifies lucid, and comes from the Latin

"Lucy is a golden girl,"

says Bryan Proctor, and many will echo the line. Lucy is a favorite name with almost every one. Wordsworth has made it one of the

"Names wedded unto song,"

And lovely indeed is the maiden bearing that sweet name, whom nature proposes to mould, at will, to her own taste

"She will be sportive as the fawn
That wild with glee across the lawn
Or up the mountain springs,
And hers shall be the breathing balm,
And hers the silence and the calm
Of mute insensate things,

The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her, and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place,
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face,

And vital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell,
Such thoughts to Lucy I will give,
While she and I together live,
Here in the happy dell"

Beatrice is another name derived from the Latin. It signifies one who blesses or makes happy. No name can be more appropriate for a lovely, affectionate, and amiable woman. Beatrice has been honored above all others by the poets. Dante, Shakspeare, and Shelly, have, in turn, thrown around it the charm of their numbers, and linked it with thoughts both lovely and tragic.

"Io son Beatrice chi ti faccio andare."

Caroline is the feminine form of Charles, or rather of its Latin equivalent Carolus. It comes from the German, and has the signification of brave souled or valiant—The name has been borne by women who have proved themselves worthy of the name It is not in the manly breast alone those who, having learned—

"How sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong,"

have displayed a courage which shames that of the warrior on the battle-field—Caroline is sometimes abbreviated to Carrie, Callie and Cal

"I know a fair young girl,
With an eye like the sky's own blue,
Or a sweet spring flower when its azure leaves
Are bright with the early dew—
Oh, a thing half earth and half divine
Is she, the fair young Caroline"

[*Southern Literary Gazette*

The Power of Kindness.

'Tom! Here!' said a father to his boy, speaking in tones of authority

The lad was at play. He looked towards his father but did not leave his companions

'Do you hear me, sir?' spoke the father more sternly than at first

With an unhappy face and reluctant step the boy left his play and approached his parent

'Why do you creep along at a snail's pace,' said the latter angrily. 'Come quickly, I want you. When I speak, I look to be obeyed instantly. Here, take this note to Mr Smith, and see that you don't go to sleep by the way Now run as fast as you can go'

The boy took the note There was a cloud upon his brow He moved away, but at a slow pace

'You Tom! Is that doing as I ordered? Is that going quickly?' called the father, when he saw the boy creeping away 'If you are not back in half an hour, I will punish you'

But the words had but little effect The boy's feelings were hurt by the unkindness of the parent He experienced a sense of injustice, a consciousness that wrong had been done him By nature he was like his father, proud and stubborn, and these qualities of his mind were aroused and he indulged in them, fearless of consequences

'I never saw such a boy,' said the father, speaking to a friend who had observed the occurrence 'My words scarcely made an impression on him'

'Kind words often prove most powerful,' said the friend The father looked surprised

'Kind words,' continued the friend, 'are like the gentle rain and the refreshing dews, but harsh words bend and break like the angry tempest. The first develop and strengthen good affections, while the other sweep over the heart in devastation, and mar and deform all they touch. Try him with kind words, they will prove an hundred fold more powerful

The father seemed hurt by the reproof; but it left him thoughtful An hour passed away ere his boy returned At times during his absence he was angry at the delay, and meditated the infliction of punishment But the words of remonstrance were in his ears, and he resolved to obey them At last the lad came slowly in with a cloudy countenance, and reported the result of his errand Having stayed far beyond his time, he looked for punishment, and was prepared to receive it with an angry defiance To his surprise, after delivering the message he had brought, his father instead of angry reproof and punishment, said kindly, 'very well, my son, you can go out to play again'

The boy went out but was not happy. He had disobeyed and disobliged his father, and the thought of this troubled him. Harsh words had not clouded his mind nor aroused a spirit of reckless anger.—Instead of joining his companions he went and sat down by himself, grieving over his act of disobedience. As he thus sat he heard his name called He listened.

'Thomas, my son,' said his father kindly. The boy sprang to his feet, and was almost instantly beside his parent.

'Did you call, father?'

'I did, my son. Will you take this package to Mr Long for me?'

There was no hesitation in the boy's manner He looked pleased at the tho't of doing his father a service, and reached out his hand for the package On receiving it he bound away with a light step.

'There is power in kindness,' said the father as he sat musing after the lad's departure. And even while he sat musing over the incident, the boy came back with a cheerful, happy face, and said,

'Can I do anything else for you, father?'

Yes, there is the power of kindness.—The tempest of passion can only subdue, constrain and break, but in love and gentleness there is the power of the summer rain, the dew and the sunshine.

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY

THURSDAY, FEBRURY 20, 1851.

D. J SCHNEBLY, EDITOR.

☞ The Steamer Lot Whitcomb, we are sorry to say, is hard aground on the island at the mouth of the Clackamas river, whither she drifted, in attempting to ascend the rapids It is confidently believed, by those who know, that she has sufficient power, with proper management, to make the ascent.

☞ The attention of the reader is directed to a letter in another column, from the Sandwich Islands It contains some facts of interest, new to us and will be, [illegible] of our readers.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for November, December and January, has been received. Godey seems determined to outstrip all his cotemporaries in catering to the tastes of the ladies We have not had time to examine its reading matter, but the plates are superb, and a great variety of them in each number They are all steel plates When we look at Godey now and think back as far as we can remember, what it was then, the conclusion is forced upon us, that Godey is almost ahead of the times But it is truly conducted upon the progressive principle It deserves success

☞ Bro Dryer's remarks on the pusillanimous action of the late Oregon Legislature are well timed and richly deserved Our brother is doing good service for the people It is right they should know how their servants have performed each his stewardship When men talk loudly about the unconstitutionality of building a plank road from the foot of the rapids to the head of the falls, and in one week's time grant a *constitutional* charter for a similar (plank) road from Portland to Lafayette —when men can do this in open daylight and keep their upper lips stiff, the conclusion irresistibly forces itself upon our mind that there is "something rotten in Denmark" But when men arrogate to themselves the power to *abrogate* the acts of Congress, they place themselves above Congress and the constitution. We shall petition, if the people return the same representatives to the next Legislature, for an *India rubber* constitution for King & Co, and place it, like a weathercock, on a pivot, in order that the course of the breeze may always be readily ascertained Some of the members went it blind, and on that account are less culpable, but will the people excuse them on such grounds, is the question?

For the Spectator

MR EDITOR —Your paper of the 16th January, contains an article of frightful length, interlarded with Latin and law quotations, in which the writer endeavors to prove that the benefit of the Land Law may be enjoyed without complying with its provisions, requiring residence on, and cultivation of the actual tract claimed, for four consecutive years, commencing prior to the 1st December, 1850

It is not my intention (were I able to do so) to set up a counter opinion to the one referred to, or presume to forestall or *instruct* the officers of the Government, whose duty it is to construe the law, but merely to warn my brother farmers, that this, *perhaps* learned, logical, and certainly lengthy opinion, is not that of a judge on the bench, but of a lawyer at the bar, and may be his *real* or bought opinion

That the learned gentleman wishes it to be understood as professional, I infer from the fact, that he signed it, J. Quinn Thornton, Attorney and Counselor at law, and from the fact, that an article published in the Spectator of November 21, 1850, signed J. Quinn Thornton, without the *counselor* and other etceteras attached, appears to construe the provisions of the law in a sense entirely different. He says

"We, who reside in Oregon City, (most of us being compelled by the force of circumstances to do so,) feel that the Oregon Land Bill operates upon us with peculiar hardships, because *it not only cuts us off from donations,* but it takes from us that for which we have paid our money. *It does not even give to us the poor compensation of a pre-emption right to purchase the land claims we have made under the Provisional Government, or the present Territorial Government*"

Now, the question your subscribers may require you to answer, is not to decide between these contradictory opinions, or whether either of them are of the least consequence. On these points, they will have no difficulty in coming to conclusions for themselves; but whether you treat them justly, in suffering so much of your paper to be taken up by this fustian gentleman, in abusing his adversaries, expounding the Billings-gate Vocabulary, and disseminating his legal fictions?

A SUBSCRIBER.

☞ Mrs. Lind's charities in New York and Brooklyn amount to $30 000

Legislative Wisdom

The people's servants are those placed in power by the people to carry out their will in a manner that will inure to the benefit of the masses. We propose to go into a little examination of the acts brought forward and carried through both Houses of the Legislature, and which, they, in their wisdom, call laws Of them as citizens, we shall have nothing to say, but we shall endeavor to see if they have executed the trust reposed in them as Legislators There are honorable, highminded men among them, who acted well their part; they are an honor to their constituents and did themselves much credit by their devotion to the true interests of the Territory.

At the beginning of the session the public printing became a matter of considerable discussion Some of the members were strongly in favor of having all the bills, for the use of both Houses of the Legislature, printed, but the majority, puffed up with conceit, or actuated by party malevolence, decreed that no printing of the lower House should be done, unless expressly ordered by the House The House, true to its instinct, took good care not to order the printing of a single bill — The credit for placing the printing matter in that fix belongs to Mr Deady Mr Deady, however, was in favor of printing the "Governor's Special Message"

There is not, we venture to say, another instance on record, in any State or Territory, where the annual message of a Governor has ever been treated with the contempt that the Legislature of this Territory has treated the first annual message of Gov Gaines It is not only uncourteous and unprecedented, but it is basely mean and contemptible If it had been a custom in the Territory there might have been some excuse to justify the selfish, picayuneish course of the *immortal nine* How any member can justify such action is more than we can conceive Unless it be on the ground that *might* can make its own rules of *right* Now we mistake greatly the wisdom of the people if they sanction such proceedings on the part of their representatives

The refusal to print the first message of the Governor *might* be measurably (though we are of a different opinion) justified, because the *veto* power is not vested in the Governor, but when we see such an exhibition of caucus drilling as was evinced in the debate on the special message of the Governor, by the House of Representatives, we are constrained to show up the motives that actuated some of the members of that *Honorable* body. By the act of Congress, the Governor is empowered to act in conjunction with the agents that the Legislature appointed to locate the public buildings, also to make a judicious expenditure of the money appropriated for that purpose and placed in his hands.

The predetermination of the *majority* was so manifest that the public make bold to charge the course of the House to the secret workings of an *under-ground Rail Road* It was predicted by many persons, at the beginning of the session, that when the location of the seat of Government and the public buildings came up, there would be a stormy time But what are the facts in relation to this matter? Why the plot was matured—the noses counted—and three separate and distinct bills were jumbled together and rushed thro' the House with locomotive speed If such men are again elected to the posts they have so shamefully disgraced, and are suffered to reenact their unblushing plots of selfishness, and thereby complete their work, there is no telling where this system of scheming may end

The action of the House in this matter shows that (in their opinion) unlimited power has been delegated to them, and the Governor has not, nor should he have, any power whatever. The tocsin of alarm was sounded by the Washington county fugleman, and the *lesser* lights, true to their *bargain* and *sale*, chimed in and went for voting the Governor a usurper The Governor's messages are courteous, gentlemanly and reasonable. There is but one object in view, and that is plainly manifest in both of them, and that is how can Oregon's interests be best promoted This is as plain as daylight, and we defy any member of the Legislature, or the most rabid partisan to gainsay it

It is said "where there is a will there is a way" So the members of the Legislature thought, when they concocted in secret session the medley *location bill*. It remains to be seen yet whether or not it is an action with the *bark* on If that can be called legislating for the true interests of Oregon, and according to the book, there is one badly fooled person, to be governed by it. We expect to see men elected to the next Legislature who will so modify that act, that its own parent will not be able to recognize the "child"— The people will give these wire-workers leave to stay at home, to operate in a more circumscribed sphere.

Territorial Printer.

The election of a Territorial Printer is another act deserving of special notice at our hands. From the fact that a stranger in our midst, who had not been here six months, without the materials to do the work, and without any definite knowledge when the materials will arrive, to enable the work to be done in anything like season, has been elected to the post of "State Printer" We thought at the time he was elected to the chief clerkship of the House of Representatives, it was a masterpiece of caucus manœuvering, he being elected over persons who had age and experience in the country We forbore making any comments at the time, thinking it was a way the people had of doing things in the Territory, and that on the principle of progression, it was right

The workings of the late Legislature have removed the scales from our eyes, and we are enabled to see things in their true light We dislike to be called a grumbler, but when people sin so egregiously in the face of [illegible] consistency, we are forced to murmur, though it should gain for us the cognomen of grumbler We wish it to be understood that we were not, individually, an applicant for any favors in the gift of the Legislature Blessed is he who expects nothing, for should he obtain nothing, he shall not be disappointed This is our fix exactly And so long as we keep our senses we hope to occupy the same ground

There being three presses in the Territory, either of which could do the printing, we would like to know upon what principle a stranger, in a strange land, as we have said before, without the materials to do the work, could be elected over all the offices now in the Territory, any of which are none the less competent to do it We have nothing to urge against the "State Printer," he is a stranger to us, but we are personally cognizant to the facts relative to the dishonorable conduct of *one* of the firm. We say the *firm*, because his name, associated with that of Stockwell, was subscribed to the first prospectus that was sown broad-cast over the Territory, and which had for its object the rallying of the Democracy to the standard of imported Yankeedom

The retired partner, Mr Henry Russell, left a few weeks since for San Francisco, with the avowed object of meeting the "*Statesman,*" *press* and *materials*, and there sell them, after which, he, Russell, should leave, instanter, for the States — We make this statement upon the authority of a Printer, a confidential friend of Mr. Russell It will be recollected that the appearance of the "Statesman" was promised as early as the first of October, nearly five months since, it could not possibly be delayed longer than the first of November With these facts all known to the members of the Legislature, Mr Bush, the to-be-conductor of the "Statesman," was elected "*State Printer*"— True, Mr Bush may be a very worthy man, but that is a matter of little concern to us at this time, we do not wish to enter into an investigation of his character, fitness or unfitness, but we have a right to inquire into the principle upon which it has been effected and to show how strongly is depicted therein the doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils."

From the Sandwich Islands.

We have been favored with the following letter from an officer on board the U S Sloop of War, Falmouth, to a gentleman of this place, which may interest our readers.

HONOLULU, Nov. 16, 1850

Agreeably to promise, and my own desire, I intend to inflict on you a few lines from this place. Understanding that no vessel would leave for San Francisco before the 20th, I was quietly taking my leisure to be ready for that time, but a few hours past, I was informed that a [illegible] will depart in the morning; so, under a press of canvass I am going ahead to embrace the first opportunity My letter of the 28th Sept. gave you a synopsis of our movements up to that date We left San Francisco on the 12th Oct, under orders to visit the Polynesian Islands generally. Fourteen days brought us to Hilo, Isl'd Hawn, the Bay, commonly called Byron's or Hilo Bay, is spacious, of easy entrance, and good anchorage, partially protected from the Ocean swell by a reef. The little village of grass huts is embosomed in the densest foliage of bread fruit, cocoa-nut, banana, and pandanas trees The land scenery is charming beyond measure, particularly to a sea-tossed mariner—from the Ocean back, the land rises in a gentle acclivity that brings it all under the eye at a glance, and is covered with a velvety verdure, relieved by streams of the purest water rushing from the summits of Mouna Loa or Mouna Kea, over the roughest beds of rocky lava, forming at times purling brooks and again rapid rivers, in one place a gentle stream, in another a foaming cataract some 120 feet high, others over 300 feet, as I am informed—the former I had the pleasure of seeing, the latter I did not, as it was too distant—the season rainy and roads bad. The soil in some places I perceived good, and in other places, and that very generally, so filled with lava rocks and covered with scoriae as to be in my opinion utterly unarrable, but there is no farming done, except the native Taropatche, bananas, and a few sweet potatoes, can be called such There are two Chinamen who have established considerable of sugar plantations, and with rude crushing mills driven by water power, manufacture sugar and molasses which they send to this place by a schooner they own, which runs regularly once a month The cane is a spontaneous production of the Island, and when well cultivated produces well I am told, producing for five or six years from one planting, wherein, as I am informed, it is necessary to plant every second year in the West Indies Coffee plantations are being attempted on a small scale, and it is tho't will do well The people are almost in a state of nature and nakedness, true, by moral suasion and fear of the laws punishment, they are not savage or ferocious — The males for the most part are devoid of clothes, except the "maro," some adds to that a short "regatta shirt," some adopt a shawl of "Tapa cloth" thrown loosely over their shoulders in Roman Toga style The number are few who infringe on civilization so far as to wear unmentionables The females, nearly all, are clothed, each one with a garment which in plain language may be called a chemise, varying in color and quality, but most commonly coarse white cotton, in this I believe they sleep, and wake, and walk, and swim and dive, and they are perhaps the best swimmers in the world Our officers have often thrown money in the water for these female "dipper ducks" to dive after it, which they would, and never miss their object Often I have seen them, for a dollar, or at times less, jump off precipices that would have put Sam Patch, in his palmiest days, to the blush, and jump in and swim down narrow torrents, having rough lava rocks on either side, running with ten fold the velocity of a mill race, and terminating over a precipice in a boiling caldron that astonishes the uninitiated So much for aquatic exercises. The people of Hilo, notwithstanding their nudity, are very civil and obliging, they are very shrewd in dealing and know the difference between a levy and a ten cent piece, and while they appear to have a very small share of virtue, morality or veracity, they are a modest, sociable, open countenanced people, leaving on a stranger the impression that their want of virtue is the consequence of innocent ignorance

It rained much while we were at Hilo which I am told is common to the windward side of the Island, occasioned by the excessive condensation of vapors by the snow capped mountains only about thirty-five miles distant We bade adieu to Hilo after a stay of two weeks The night we left, a fine youth of about 17, who waited on some of the gentlemen in the ward room, named Patrick Meade, of Boston, died of cholera-morbus, after a sickness of twelve hours, he died at eight at night, and in the morning the word was passed "all hands to bury the dead" I was quickly on deck, the sail-maker's mate [illegible] sewing the body in a hammock, which last duty he soon finished, and after a hurried, short prayer, the remains of "Meade" was launched over the side into the deep, and the blue waves soon closed over him Thus, in less than 24 hours from the time this boy was in good health, his body was consigned to the bottom of the ocean, coffinless, and his soul departed to render its final account! Such is the uncertainty of life, "we have no to morrow." We arrived here last Sunday, and what I have seen of the place, it is a ragged little town without any regularity in the width or direction of streets There are, however, many pretty, comfortable cottages, built of conglomerate, coral mass es, which make a strong wall; but requires to be closely pointed or plastered on the surface to make it close or look well — There are two, comparatively speaking, large stone churches, one Catholic Missionary, and the other I believe Presbyterian Missionary The principal number of stores of retail dry goods, fancy articles, &c, are kept by Chinese, they appear to be keen dealers There are upwards of a hundred large vessels now in the inner harbor, which creates a perfect jam, as the harbor is small. The business of the place, as I am informed, is increasing rapidly, and it is talked of forming the town into a corporation with a Mayor and Aldermen, which will be a good thing for the ragged, irregular, chance, medly place The principal business (sales business I mean) of the place is done by a host of the "knights of the hammer," and, I am told, that the auction stores command such prices, that the auctioneers are doing the big business of the place Further deponent sayeth not, but what he leaves unsaid, he forwards a "Polynesian" to say for him You will see by the Polynesian that I have not been unmindful of Oregon I assure you as far as figures and and facts go in her favor, I am determined to have them favorably set forth wherever I go, and distribute large numbers of papers to multiply the sound by echo

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The observations were taken at seven o'clock in the morning, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and at sun set The wind—n for north, s for south, Easterly and westerly are included in north and south

1851 Jan	7 A M	1 P M	S. set	Weather, A M	Weather, P. M.	Weather—Sun Set
s 14	14°	13°	43°	rain	rain	rain
15	36	36	36	snow, showers & sunshine	snow, showers & sunshine	clear
16	21	34	31	clear	clear	clear
17	21	31	31	cloudy	like for snow	snow
18	14	18	42	rain	light clouds and sun shine	rain
19	41	48	11	rain	showery	rain
20	10	47	41	rain	showery	rain
21	42	48	46	cloudy	showery	showery
22	15	16	45	rain	heavy rain	wind and rain
23	18	50	50	rain	wind and rain	wind and rain
24	48	51	51	rain and wind	wind and rain	wind and rain
25	50	47	47	cloudy	cloudy	rain
26	46	19	48	light clouds and high water	light clouds and sun shine	light clouds
27	10	15	13	light clouds and sun shine	light clouds and sun shine	light clouds
28	37	46	46	hazy	hazy	hazy
29	43	50	51	rain	cloudy	showers
30	47	50	47	clouds and sunshine	clouds and sun shine	light clouds and sunshine
31	45	19	17	light clouds and sun shine	hazy	hazy
Feb						
1	36	45	14	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
2	13	51	43	light clouds and sun shine	light clouds	light clouds
3	12	52	48	light clouds and sun shine	light clouds and sun shine	light clouds and sunshine
4	13	51	49	light rain	sunshine	clear
5	11	49	18	light clouds	sunshine	clear
6	13	49	47	light clouds	sunshine	light clouds
7	43	46	45	light clouds	light cloud	light clouds
8	13	51	51	showery	light rain	light showers
9	43	19	48	sunshine	light rain	clear
10	13	53	15	light clouds	light clouds and sunshine	clear
11	43	17	14	light rain	wind and rain	light clouds and sunshine
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	light clouds and showers	sunshine	clear
13	28	38	40	clouds and sun shine	light clouds	light clouds

The above table commences the 14th January, and ends the 13th February, 1851, both days included, making 31 days To be continued monthly in Linn City, opposite Oregon City, by

ROBT MOORE

Columbia River, 1792.

The following extract from "Greenhow's history of Oregon and California," will give the reader some idea of the appearance of things at the mouth of the Columbia river in 1792 We anticipate a much greater, and more favorable contrast at the end of the next half century

Extract from the Second Volume of the Log-Book of the Ship Columbia, of Boston, commanded by Robert Gray, containing the Account of her Entrance into the Columbia River, in May, 1792.

May 7th, 1792, A. M —Being within six miles of the land, saw an enterance in the same, which had a very good appearance of a harbor, lowered away the jolly-boat, and went in search of an anchoring place, the ship standing to and fro, with a very strong weather current At one, P M the boat returned, having found no place where the ship could anchor in safety, made sail on the ship, stood in for the shore We soon saw, from our mast-head, a passage in between the sand-bars. At half past three, bore away, and ran in north-east by east, having from four to eight fathoms, sandy bottom, and as we drew in nearer between the bars, had from ten to thirteen fathoms, having a very strong tide of ebb to stem Many canoes came alongside At five, P M, came too in five fathoms water, sandy bottom, in a safe harbor, well sheltered from the sea by long sand-bars and spits. Our latitude observed this day, was 46 degrees 58 minutes north

May 10th.—Fresh breezes, and pleasant weather, many natives alongside, at noon, all canoes left us At one, P M, began to unmoor, took up the best bower anchor, and hove short on the small bower anchor At half past four, (being high water,) hove up the anchor, and came to sail and a beating down the harbor

May 11th —At half past seven, we were out clear of the bars, and directed our course to the southward, along shore. At eight, P M, the enterance of Bulfinche's Harbor bore north, distance four miles, the southern extremity of the land bore south south-east half east, and the northern, north-north-west, sent up the main top gallant-yard and set all sail At four A M, saw the enterance of our desired port bearing east south-east, distance six leagues, in steering sails, and hauled our wind in shore At eight A M being a little to windward of the enterance of the harbor, bore away, and run in east north-east between the breakers, having from five to seven fathoms of water When we were over the bar, we found this to be a large river of fresh water, up which we steered Many canoes came alongside At one, P M, came to with the small bower, in ten fathom black and white sand The enterance between the bars bore west south-west, distance ten miles, the north side of the river a half mile distant from the ship, the south side of the same, two and a half miles distance, a village on the north side of the river west by north, distant three quarters of a mile Vast numbers of natives came alongside, people employed in pumping the salt water out of our water casks, in order to fill with fresh, while the ship floated in. So ends.

May 12th.—Many natives alongside; noon, fresh wind, let go the best bower-anchor, and veered out on both cables, sent down the main top-gallant-yard, filled up all the water casks in the hold — The latter part, heavy gales, and rainy, dry weather.

May 13th —Fresh winds and rainy weather; many natives alongside, hove up the best bower-anchor, seamen and tradesmen at their various departments.

May 14th —Fresh gales and cloudy, many natives alongside, at noon, weighed and came to sail, standing up the river north east by east, we found the channel very narrow At four P M., we had sailed upwards of twelve or fifteen miles, when the channel was so very narrow that it was almost impossible to keep in it, having from three to eighteen fathoms water, sandy bottom At half past four, the ship took ground, but she did not stay long before she came off, without any assistance We backed her off, stern foremost, into three fathoms, and let go the small bower, and moored ship with kedge and hawser. The jolly-boat was sent to sound the channel out, but found it not navigable any farther with rain weather, many natives alongside.

May 15th —Light airs and pleasant weather; many natives from different tribes came along side At ten A M, unmoored and dropped down with the tide to a better anchoring place, smiths and other tradesmen constantly employed. In the afternoon, Captain Gray, and Mr Hoskins, in the jolly boat, went on shore to take a short view of the country.

May 16th.—Light airs and cloudy At four, A M, hove up the anchor and towed down about three miles, with the last of the ebb tide, came to in six fathoms, sandy bottom, the jolly-boat sounding the channel At ten, A M, a fresh breeze came up the river With the first of the ebb tide we got under way, and beat down the river At one, (from its being very squally,) we came to, about two miles from the village (Chinook,) which bore west-south-west, many natives alongside, fresh gales and squally

May 17th —Fresh winds and squally; many canoes alongside, calkers calking the pinnace, seamen paying the ship's side with tar, painter painting ship, smiths and carpenters at their department

May 18th —Pleasant weather At four in the morning, began to heave ahead, at half past, came to sail, standing down river with the ebb-tide, at seven, (being slack water and the wind fluttering,) we came to, in five fathoms, sandy bottom, the enterance between the bars bore south west by west, distant two miles, the south bore south east, distant three and a half miles. At nine a breeze sprung up from the east ward, took up the anchor and came to sail, but the wind soon came fluttering again, came to with the kedge and hawser, veered out fifty fathoms. Noon, pleasant. Latitude observed, 46 degrees 17 minutes north. At one, came to sail with the first of the ebb-tide, and drifted down broadside, with light airs and strong tide, at three quarters past, a fresh wind came from the northward, wore ship, and stood into the river again At four, came to in six fathoms; good holding ground about six or seven miles up, many canoes alongside.

May 19th —Fresh wind and clear weather Early a number of canoes came alongside; seamen and tradesmen employed in their various departments.— Captain Gray gave this river the name of *Columbia's River*, and the north side of the enterance *Cape Hancock*, the south, *Adams' Point.*

May 20th —Gentle breezes and pleasant weather At one, P. M., (being full sea,) took up the anchor, and made sail, standing down river At two, the wind left us, we being on the bar with a very strong tide, which set on the breakers, it was now not possible to get out without a breeze to shoot her across the tide, so we were obliged to bring up in three and a half fathoms the tide running five knots At three quarters past two, a fresh wind came in from seaward, we immediately came to sail, and beat over the bar, having from five to seven fathoms water in the channel At five, P M, we were out, clear of all the bars, and in twenty fathoms water. A breeze came from the southward; we bore away to the northward, set all sail to the best advantage At eight, Cape Hancock bore south east, distant three leagues, the north extremity of the land in sight bore north by west.— At nine, in steering sail top gallant sails Midnight light air.

May 21st.—At six, A M, the nearest land in sight bore east-south east, distant eight leagues At seven, set top gallant sails and light stay sails At eleven, set steering sail fore and aft Noon, pleasant, agreeable weather. The entrance of Bulfinch's Harbor bore south east by east half east, distant five leagues

☞ The Boston Post says the paying of [illegible] for one of Jenny Lind's tickets by Col Ross, of Providence, is the greatest act of *Tom; Foss-ity* on record

Oregon City, Retail Prices Current.

Provisions—	
Apples dried per lb	37 a 50
Peaches, dried, per lb	50
Beef retail at market	10 a 15
Pork per lb	16 a 20
Butter per lb	75 a 100
Bacon per lb	50
Flour per cwt	7 50
Flour per bbl	15
Grain—	
Wheat per bushel	1 50 a 2 00
Oats per bushel	2 50
Oats, sheaf, per doz	2 00
Groceries—	
Coffee per lb	30
Sugar, brown, per lb	20 a 35
Sugar, loaf, per lb	50
Tea, per lb	1,00 a 1 50
Molasses per gallon	1 00
Syrup per gallon	
Tobacco per lb	37½ a 1 25
Rice per lb	15
Eggs, per doz	75 a 1 00
Lard, per lb	40
Salt, per cwt	5 00 a 8 00
Oil, linseed, per gal	5 00
Hardware—	
Glass per ½ box, 8 by 10	6 00
Glass per ½ box, 10 by 12	7.00
Iron per lb	10 a 16
Nails per lb	12 a 16
Cooking stoves	60 00 a 90 00
Lumber per M	10 00 a 50 00

List of Laws

Enacted at the Sessions of the Legislative Assembly for the years 1850 and '51, the special session for the year 1850 and the regular session for the year 1849

Titles of the laws enacted at the regular session of the Legislature of Oregon Territory for the years 1850 and 1851, also of the laws enacted at the special session of the same, held in May A. D. 1850

LAWS ENACTED AT THE REGULAR SESSION FOR THE YEARS 1850 and 1851

An act allowing and regulating writs of attachment
An act defining the duties of supervisors
An act to incorporate the Portland Mutual Insurance Company
An act to define the manner of locating Territorial roads
An act in respect to the recording of town plats
An act in respect to the vacation of town lots, streets, alleys, public squares, and commons
An act to provide for the appointment of a Librarian and defining his duties
An act to locate a Territorial road from Oregon city to Salem, in Marion county
An act for the relief of E Porter
An act amendatory to an act entitled "An act to provide for assessing and collecting county and Territorial revenue
An act to create and organize Pacific county
An act for a Territorial road from Oregon city to Jacob Spores' in Linn county, and thence to E Briseau's in Benton county
An act authorizing any of the District Judges of the Territory of Oregon to hold special terms of the District Court in any of the counties of said Territory
An act to regulate the practice in the District and Supreme courts of this Territory
An act supplementary to "An act to change the times of holding courts in the third judicial District," passed at the present session of the Legislative Assembly
An act to regulate juries, and the mode of selecting them
An act to provide for the taking of depositions
An act authorizing and regulating arbitrations
An act to incorporate the Lafayette Cemetry Association
An act to provide for and regulate general elections
An act to establish a board of county Commissioners
An act to locate a Territorial road from Astoria to the Willamette valley
An act to fix the rates of toll for grinding
An act to locate the seat of justice for Linn county
An act for a Territorial road from Philip Foster's to the Upper Willamette valley
An act concerning writ of Mandamus and Prohibition
An act for the relief of David Crawford, (a citizen of Marion county)
An act legalizing the judicial proceedings of Polk county
An act to grant a license to Reason B Hall to keep a ferry on the Willamette river
An act supplementary to "An act to provide for confirming the title to certain lots in Oregon city
An act to legalize the collection of revenue in Yamhill county, as assessed by the Probate court of said county for the year 1849
An act to legalize the acts of the Sheriff of Linn county
An act to define crimes and misdemeanors, and to provide for their punishment
An act for the relief of W W Buck
An act to establish the south boundary line of Linn county
An act to locate the county seat of Clatsop county
An act to provide for the selection of places for the location and erection of the public buildings of the Territory of Oregon
An act to provide for the public printing and distribution of the laws and journals
An act providing for the erection of public buildings
An act to amend "An act concerning the jurisdiction of the Supreme and District courts"
Supplement to an act entitled an act to define the duties of Sheriffs, passed July 1849
An act to establish the county seat of Polk county
An act to incorporate the first Congregational Society of Portland
An act to abolish the office of superintendent of common schools
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to lay out the judicial districts of Oregon Territory
An act to incorporate the Young Ladies Academy of Oregon city
An act for the relief of George L Curry
An act to amend "An act regulating grocery license"
An act to incorporate the first Presbyterian Society of Clatsop plains
An act to define the southern boundary of Benton county
An act for the relief of Robert Moore
An act concerning the writ of [illegible]
An act to incorporate the St Paul's Mission [illegible] Seminary
An act to increase the number of Representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon
An act to incorporate the Yamhill bridge company
An act to establish the county seat of Benton county
An act to create and organize Umpqua county
An act concerning the limitation of actions relating to real property
An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the election, power, and duties of Justices of the Peace"
An act to create and organize Lane county
An act to amend an act entitled "An act establishing a system of common schools"
An act for a Territorial road from White's ferry in Polk county, to Aquilla Davis in Benton county
An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to locate a Territorial road from Astoria to the Willamette valley"
An act to confirm the title to certain lots in Oregon city
An act to incorporate the Portland and Valley Plank Road Company
An act for a Territorial road from Linn city to the ferry on the Umpqua river
An act to incorporate Oregon city, in Clackamas county
An act to incorporate the city of Portland, in Washington county
An act to regulate incorporated, literary and religious societies
An act to change the times of holding the courts in the third judicial district
An act to regulate the Treasury department
An act on Roads and Highways
Memorial to Congress on the subject of Cayuse war claims
An act to regulate fees and cost
An act to enforce the liens of Mechanics and others in certain cases
An act to enforce liens upon boats and other vessels for construction, repairs and supplies
An act to enforce the liens of artisans, mechanics, tradesmen, and bailees in certain cases
Joint Resolution relating to the Hon. Samuel R. Thurston
Joint Resolution, making appropriations to pay the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, and of printing and distributing the laws and journals
Joint Resolution, requesting the Secretary to publish a list of the acts of the present and past sessions of the Legislature
Joint Resolution, authorizing the Secretary to furnish copies of certain laws to the Territorial Printer to be prefixed to the volume of the general laws
Joint Resolution relative to the meeting of the Legislative Assembly

TITLES OF LAWS ENACTED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION IN MAY, 1850

An act to authorize the election of Probate Judges
An act to provide for the payment of officers who served in the Cayuse war

An act supplemental to an act to establish the office of clerk of the Probate court
An act to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church in Oregon city
An act to call a special term of the District court at Oregon city
An act to locate the county seat of Clackamas county
An act to authorize the Governor to fill vacancies

TITLES OF LAWS ENACTED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE YEAR 1849

An act respecting Executors and Administrators
An act to provide for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys
An act to provide for building bridges
An act establishing and regulating the office of Sheriff
An act to establish the seat of justice in Polk county
An act to lay out the judicial districts of Oregon Territory
An act to change the name of Tuality or Tualatine county
An act to provide for the recording of land claims
An act to prevent negroes or mulatoes from coming to, or residing in Oregon
An act to change the name of Vancouver county
An act to locate the seat of justice of Clackamas county
An act to establish the office of Probate clerk
An act for the relief of the poor
An act supplementary to "An act to establish a Probate court, and define its duties and powers," and "An act to authorize the Probate court to do county business"
An act concerning oaths or affirmations
An act to establish a Probate court, and define its powers and duties
An act to locate the county seat of Champooic county
An act respecting wills
An act to regulate grocery license
An act to establish a female Seminary in Clackamas county
An act to provide for assessing and collecting county and Territorial revenue
An act giving concurrent jurisdiction to the District courts over water courses forming a boundary between judicial districts
An act to establish an Academy in Washington county
An act to regulate ferries
An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act establishing a pilotage on the Columbia and Willamette rivers
An act concerning the mode of proceeding in chancery
An act establishing a system of common schools
An act establishing a pilotage on the Columbia and Willamette rivers
An act to define the jurisdiction of the Supreme and District courts
An act to locate the county seat of Washington county
An act to prevent injuries to the possession of settlers on the public lands
An act to provide for settling Cayuse war claims
An act to provide against dangerous and vicious cattle
An act to provide for a special term of the Supreme courts
An act to change the name of Champooic county

[The "Oregonian" and "Western Star," publish three times and forward bills to Secretary's office] 3t24

Administrators Sale.

WILL be sold on *Monday, March 24th, at one o'clock, P M.* at Block No 5, in this city, at Public Sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale

One Lot, No 7 and Dwelling-House thereon.
Two unimproved Lots in Champoeg
Two Lots in Oxford, near the Butes
Block No 13, and Lots 5 & 8, Champoeg
Block No 1, and Lots 4 & 5, Oxford

Per order of the Probate Court

WM. B CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*

Oregon City, Feb 18, 1851 24-4tf*

D L. ROSS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,

IS receiving, constantly, on consignment, a great variety of

Dry Goods, | Clothing,
Boots and Shoes, | Furniture of all kinds,
Hardware, | Groceries

☞ Orders from Oregon will be attended to with promptness Januar, 9, 1851-3m18*

Woodworth's Planing Patents.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machines, and the right to run them under the above Patents, in Oregon and California

D L ROSS

Exchange Buildings, San Francisco

January 9, 1851-3m-18*

A Situation Wanted.

WANTED employment as a *COOK* in a private family in Oregon City The undersigned *deems it superfluous to multiply certificates* as to his competency as he has been employed for some time as Cook in Oregon City, and flatters himself, that he is favorably known as such

LEWIS BONARD

Oregon City, Feb 13, 1851 2t3*

Ferry Notice

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the first term of the Probate Court of Clackamas county, for a license to establish a Ferry at Portland on the Willamette river

JOSEPH KNOTT

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland, in quantity to suit purchasers, at reduced prices COUCH & CO

aug 22-21tf

[illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible]

JUST received per schooner Mathew Vassar, from San Francisco, 25 cases of Bristol's Original and Genuine *SARSAPARILLA*, which will be sold on favorable terms, at the Dry Goods and Grocery Store opposite Moss by

L D C LA TOURETTE.

Oregon City, January 2, 1850-3m17

Administrator's Notice

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *NATHAN ENGLISH*, deceased, I hereby give notice that the said Nathan English died in the winter of 1848 or 9, in California, that he was about 25 years of age at the time of his death, of slender form, about five feet ten inches in height, and well made, and that the amount of the estate left by him, is a claim against the Provisional Government of Oregon Territory, for $236

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Adm'r

January 9, 1851-6w19*

CASCADE COMPANY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, and all other articles usually called for by whites and Indians

GEO. L JOHNSON,
F A CHENOWETH,
T B PIERCE,
GEO W JOHNSON

Cascade, Oregon Ter, aug 29, '50-25tf

THE NEW DEPOT

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide-water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c, &c, on the first of October next.

WINCHESTER PAINE & Co

aug 16, '50-tf

Up-River Navigation!!

IS the Willamette river navigable above the mouth of Yam Hill? The new Keel Boat *SALEM CLIPPER*!! will answer that question by informing the public, that she has successfully navigated this "frightful" river during the summer, as far as Salem, and will continue to carry *freight* to Salem, or any other landing on the Willamette river, where there is sufficient business to justify it

This boat will continue to run from the Falls to any accessible point in the country above Terms reasonable

LEONARD WHITE

Willamette River, Oct 31, 1850-8tf

N B All freight will be delivered as dry and in as good order as when placed on board L W

To Immigrants and others.

THE undersigned, proprietors of the TOWN OF MILTON, being desirous to have improvements progress rapidly, propose that they will give to every head of a family two town lots, and to every single man one town lot, who will become an actual settler in said town within six months, and build a house upon the same, in addition to which, *we will sell building materials to those that accept* this proposition, and allow them a reasonable length of time to pay for them in

To any one that will build a good Grist Mill, calculated to do the business of the place, we will give a mill site, together with land sufficient for the purposes of a grist mill

This town is handsomely located upon the lower branch of the Willamette river, just far enough above its junction with the Columbia to render it an excellent harbor, and has the advantage of being accessible from all sides, either by land or water; it is also the lowest point upon the river that has a wagon road leading from it to the Willamette valley

Two mountain streams run, one on each side of the town, affording water power sufficient to manufacture 50,000 feet of lumber per day—upon one of which three saw mills are now underweigh

Although this town has been laid out but a few months, it has already made much progress in point of improvement and commerce, and bids fair, soon, to become the most important one in the territory

To those desirous of taking up land claims, we would state that we are surrounded by as beautiful and fertile a section of country as Oregon can boast of, including the Scappoose plains, Sauvies Island, the rich and extensive Prairies lately explored upon the Catlapoodle or Lewis river, and the fine land in the immediate vicinity of the town

CROSBY & SMITH

October 10, 1850-5tf

N B We can give permanent employment to quite a number of hands during the winter

Rail Road

From Milton and St Helens to La Fayette

BRILLIANT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!!!

THE *great necessity of a RAIL ROAD* to connect the farming portion of the Willamette Valley with the Columbia River, is at length about to be remedied

It is estimated by competent judges, that the work can be done for $500,000, and it is proposed to divide that sum into one thousand shares of $500 each

From the *immense* amount of stock already taken abroad, and from the fact that every possible arrangement has been made for its speedy completion, it is confidently believed that the work can be finished in twelve months

The subscription books are now opened, and can be seen by calling upon W H Tappam, St Helens, Crosby & Smith, Milton

N.B It is almost useless to add, that the terminus of this road should be *at a point that can be reached with safety by large class vessels at any season and at any stage of the river*, as the people of Oregon have already expressed their wishes upon this subject.

November 28, 1850-12tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, a note of hand in my favor for $450, dated Champoeg or Yam Hill, about the latter end of May or beginning of June last, was lost or mislaid by me, probably at Champoeg The said note is payable on the firm of Messrs McLaughlin, Taylor & McKay, of Oregon City, and was due on the first of September, 1850 Any person finding the aforesaid note, I would request to forward it to me

HENRY MAXWELL

Cape Disappointment, Ogdensville, Jan 21, 1851 3t22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

HAVING taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE N SHIRODER, deceased, late of Marion county, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said George N Shroder, in his lifetime, to make immediate settlement and to all to whom he may have been indebted, to present their accounts properly attested, previous to the date prescribed by law for their presentment, or they will therefore be debarred.

WILLIAM PARKER, Administrator

Salem, Feb 5, 1851-3t22

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Leusanna," from San Francisco, the following goods

A large and general assortment of Ready made CLOTHING,

oil cloth carpeting,
brussels do
FURNITURE—such as bureaus, tables, bedsteads, wash stands, chairs, &c,
woolen and tarkerne shawls,
superior cigars, tea, soap, nails, window glass,
tobacco, knives and forks,
silver plated & german silver tea & table spoons,
tin'd, iron and brass do do do
assorted tinware,
complete iron harness, setts iron axles,
trunks, carpet bags, trace chains,
pictures and picture frames,
air tight cooking stoves with pipe and furniture complete

All of which will be sold, together with their former stock of goods, upon the most favorable terms, by CROSBY & SMITH

Portland, april 15, 1850-16tf

Washington county.

TAKE NOTICE—That the subscriber is now receiving new supplies of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c*, which will be disposed of at wholesale and retail to suit purchasers The greatest bargains to be had, and produce taken for goods

Good pasture for American horses this winter, apply to the subscriber

Town lots may be had of the subscriber The advantages of locating in this healthy spot are too well known

☞ Remittances made to any part of the States

ABRAHAM SULGER

Hillsborough, Oct 3, 1850-1y

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have purchased a Lot or Lots of the proprietor of Linn City, or who now holds a lot or lots by transfer from others who have purchased from the proprietor, and have not complied with their contract as specified in the Bond given for title, are forfeited to the proprietor, unless they have had some written or verbal contract with me to the contrary

ROBT. MOORE,

Linn City, Nov 28, 1850-12tf Proprietor

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the Estate of BENJAMIN FIELDS, deceased, that I intend to make a final settlement of my accounts as Administrator of said estate, at the next term of Probate Court, in and for the county of Marion, O T

WILLIAM PARKER Administrator

Salem, Feb 5, 1851-3t22

Commission Business.

THE subscriber is desirous of receiving orders for the purchase and shipping all kinds of goods, stores, machinery, &c, on commission, and will give his personal attention to the same, and will ship by vessels direct for Oregon, or via San Francisco, as required All purchases will be insured for the benefit of the consignee, and any funds sent to him will be covered by Insurance, on receiving notice of the same

WILLIAM ATKINSON

New York, August 13, 1850-1y8

REFERENCES—NEW YORK

JOSIAH L HALL, Esq, Atlantic Mutual Ins Co
ZEBEDEE COOK, Esq, Astor Mutual Ins Co
JOHN S TAPPAN, Esq, Union " "

CALIFORNIA

Messrs F ARGENTI & Co, Bankers, San Francisco
Messrs ADRAIN & STORY
ALBERT CLARK, Esq

OREGON

Messrs ABERNETHY & Co
Capt MARTIN THOMPSON
Rev GEORGE H ATKINSON
Rev HORACE LYMAN

New Confectionery and Bakery.

WE, the undersigned, would inform the people of Oregon City and the public generally, that we have commenced the *CONFECTIONARY AND BAKERY BUSINESS* in the house formerly occupied by Evans & Son, on Water street, one door above the Oregon House The *Candies* are not surpassed by any establishment in the country Good *Fresh Bread* always kept on hand This is the only *Confectionary* in the Territory They are prepared to manufacture *Candies* in any quantities Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to

WITTMANN & KRIEG

Oregon City, January 30, 1851-3m21

By the Louisiana and Tarquina.

ENGLISH GOODS,

PRINCIPALLY DIRECT FROM LONDON

JUST received and for sale, by ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO, a General Assortment of Goods, adapted to the wants of the country.

Oregon City, January 23, 1851-1y20

Hedges & Barlow,

HAVE just received, by Schooner Merchantman from San Francisco, the following articles, which they offer for sale at their Store in Canemah, viz

Women and Childrens' Shoes and Brogans,
Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish,
Paints, (white, blue and green,)
Assorted Tin and Wood-ware,
Soap, Raisens, Sardines, Sugar, &c, &c

Canemah, December 26, 1850-16tf

Wholesale and Retail Store,

AND for sale by the subscribers—

Provisions, &c, | Salt, fine and course,
Tea, | Sugar,
Molasses | Rice,
Bacon, | Cheese,
Allspice, | Pepper, &c
Arrow Root, |

CLOTHING AND CHINA GOODS

A McK & CO, having now put their Boats in thorough repair, are prepared to continue carrying Freight and Passengers between Oregon City and Portland, touching at Milwaukie when required

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO

Oregon City, October, 1850—6tf

HEAD QUARTERS 11TH MILITARY DEPARTMENT, FORT VANCOUVER, O T, Oct 31, 1850

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a Military Reservation, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, is hereby declared, as follows Commencing at the point where a meridian line, two miles west from the United States' Flag Staff, at the Military Post near Fort Vancouver, O T, strikes the North bank of the Columbia river, thence due North on said meridian four miles, thence due East four miles, thence due South to the bank of the Columbia river thence down said bank to the place of beginning Said reservation being subject alone to the lawful claims of the Hudson Bay Company, as guaranteed under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, dated July seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six All improvements made within the above described limits, by resident settlers prior to the date of this notice, will be appraised by a Board of Officers, and payment recommended for the same

W W LORING,
Brv't Colonel Commanding
11th Military Department

Oct. 1, 1850-8tf

Regular Line,

For San Francisco, Cal

Bark ANN SMITH, Drew, Dec 15
Brig TARQUINA Molthrop, Jan'y 1

FREIGHT and passage, by the regular line, at the lowest rates

Goods received and *forwarded by the Agents* at Portland and San Francisco, with dispatch and free of commission

COUCH & Co, Ag'ts, Portland, Oregon | STARK & Co, Ag'ts S Francisco, Cal.

November 21, 1850-11tf

Steamer Notice.

THE Steamer "COLUMBIA" will leave "Wallings Landing," at the foot of the Rapids, every Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, A M JAS FROST, Master

Oregon City, Oct 31, 1850-8tf

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, six miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber [illegible], &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850.

Attention!!!

THE subscriber would call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Oregon City and vicinity, to the *fact* that he will leave the place in a few days Those wishing to obtain true and life-like miniatures of themselves or friends, will do well to call soon, or they will lose the opportunity

A few neat Lockets on hand, in which pictures will be set in the neatest style, and very low Miniatures, also, set in Pins, Rings, &c., in the best style

Don't wait for *pleasant weather—improve* the time

WM. H JENNINGS

January 30, 1851-2t21*

Stray Oxen.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are three stray Oxen at F C Cason's farm The description is as follows One Black, *4 or 5 years old*, rather heavy form, the horns short and turn inward. One of a redish color, about 5 years old, in tolerable good order, both of the aforesaid oxen have horns—one of middling size, rather straight, leaning forward, light built The other ox is rather of a light color, a white spot upon his rump, white flank, a little white in his face, his horns turning inward, and *very short*. The ox came to the above place in the winter of forty-nine, and has remained there until the present time The other two came to this place about three or four weeks since

Cason's Farm, January 30 1851-3t21

Tualatin Academy.

THIS Institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove*, Tualatin Plains It is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed, it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette

The Spring Term of the Institution will commence, March 12, 1851.
Summer Term June 11, "
Fall Term, Sept 17, "
Winter Term Decem 10, "

The Terms will be eleven weeks each Tuition $6 per term

Board may be obtained in private families

TEXT BOOKS USED

The Holy Scriptures, Saunders Series of Readers, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Smith's Geographies, Wells' Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray's Chemistry, Gale's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics

By order of the Board

G H ATKINSON, Sec'y

January 16, 1851-11tf

Law Notice.

E HAMILTON,

WILL practice law in the District and Circuit Courts of Oregon He will accept agencies for the purchase and sale of real estate

☞ Office in the building hitherto occupied by Mr Pritchett, Secretary of the Territory

—REFER TO—

Col JAMES COLLIER, Col J B WELLER, W CAREY JONES, Esqr } *San Francisco*
Messrs WOODWARD & DUSENBERRY, 15 William street, } *N York*
JOHN B MYERS, Esqr, Auctioneer, Market st, } *Philadelphia*
HON THOS CORWIN, *Washington*

☞ *Courier*, San Francisco, *Express*, N York, *Intelligencer*, Washington—insert *two months*

Oregon City, Oct 3, 1850-6mo

To the Miners.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Riding Saddles, Pack, do, Bridles, and Equipments of all kinds suitable for packing Also, on hand, a lot of Ladies' superior Riding Saddles, Saddle-bags, Riding Whips, Double and Single Harness, Machiers, Stirrups, &c, and is prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, any article in his line of business, at the old stand

A K POST

Oregon City, January 9, 1851-18tf

JUSTIN CHENOWETH,

SURVEYOR

OFFICE at Mr Frier's, Linn City Terms of service, $10 per day, or for surveying a "claim," without assistance from the employer, $30 For Town-sites, 75 cents per lot

N B Persons wishing to engage a surveyor, can be accommodated, at short notice, by leaving word with the editor at the office of the Oregon Spectator

November 21, 1850-6mo11

TIN, COPPER, & SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY

THERE is now opened and in full operation, in this *City*, adjoining the *City Hotel*, an establishment for the manufacturing of *Tin, Sheet-iron, Copper, Zinc, Plumbing*, and all kinds of *Jobbing* connected with those metals *TINWARE AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL*

New Stoves set up, broken plates mended, Pumps put in operation, Lead-pipe laid, a superior article of Air-tight Stoves for sale, an assortment of large and small Cook and Parlor Stoves daily expected This manufactory has ample tools and machinery of the most approved kinds now in use in the states, and is fully prepared to meet the demands and necessities of this territory

OSCAR J BACKUS

Oregon City, Nov 21, 1850-6mo11

☞ Look at this ☜

THE subscribers beg to inform the public of Oregon generally, that their *BOATS* now ply regularly between Portland and Oregon City, and that they are under the charge of Capt. James Coburn, who will pay every attention to freight and passengers.

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO

Oregon City, Nov 14, 1850-10tf

Iron! Iron!!

30.000 Lbs assorted Swedish Iron, also, Boiler Iron, just received and for sale by

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO

Nov 7, 1850-9tf

J D & W C HOLMAN

HAVE formed a co-partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries They would *solicit a small portion of custom*

Oct 1, 1849

New and Cheap Store,

AT LINN CITY

THE subscribers have recently returned from San Francisco, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Cassimeres, Bed Spreads, *LINSLYS*, Flannels, &c, which they offer to those wishing to purchase, upon terms as favorable as they can be obtained elsewhere in the Territory

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

N B Butter and Cheese will be received in exchange for goods

W P DAY & ROBINSON

Linn city, sept 5, 1850-26tf

Island Mills.

THE Oregon Milling Company would respectfully make known to their friends and patrons, that they are now running both their *SAW* and *GRIST MILLS*, NIGHT and DAY, and having secured the services of *competent Millers*, they are fully prepared to attend to all favors with zeal and dispatch

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS

We have constantly on hand a superior article of *Superfine Flour*, which we will sell at the lowest market rates

Oregon City, October 31, 1850—6mos*

Notice to Contractors.

WE would give notice, that we wish to let the building of two Double Saw Mills—the one to be undertaken from the stump, the other is partly finished We wish, too, to have both mills completed and put in operation by the first of February next

A. A. DURHAM & CO, Oswego
MOORE & RICE, Linn City

Linn City, Nov 21, 1850-11tf

FOR SALE,

OUR entire block, consisting of eight lots in Portland, together with my dwelling house and the out houses situated upon the premises The dwelling house is universally acknowledged to be the finest specimen of architecture in this Territory For terms apply to

NATHANIEL CROSBY, Jr

Portland, aug 22-21tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

NATHANIEL CROSBY, JR. THOMAS H. SMITH

CROSBY & SMITH,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MILTON, OREGON.

W. T. MATLOCK,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Oregon City, Feb. 21, '50—tf

F ARGENTI & CO,

BANKERS, draw on

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co, New York.
SAMUEL NICHOLSON & Co., New Orleans
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co, Liverpool, payable in London

OFFICE—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California

aug 8-23-tf

JNO H COUCH BENJ. STARK

COUCH & CO.

BANKERS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

EXCHANGE on New York in sums to suit purchasers, and bills on F Argenti & Co, San Francisco for sale.

October 1, 1849

THOS J HOBBS & CO.,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FRONT ST, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THOS. J HOBBS, Portland
JAMES NEALL, Jr, JAMES SMILEY, } San Francisco.

aug22-21tf

GABRIEL WINTER R G LATIMER

WINTER & LATIMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

June 27, 1850-20tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REFERENCES

Gen RILEY, U S A, California
Gen P F SMITH, " Oregon
DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia
P H TITUS, New York
ENDICOTT & GREENE, San Francisco

January 24, 1850—tf

GEO P PORTER,

CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT

Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store

Oregon City, July 25—tf

GEO ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK, JAS R ROBB

THOMAS V SMITH,

MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,

ASTORIA, O T,

IS prepared to execute all orders for the construction and repair of machinery Blacksmith work in general, and turning in iron on reasonable terms

aug8-23tf

A A SKINNER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Office on West side of Water Street,

OREGON CITY

Oct 18, 1849

GEORGE GIBBS,

COUNSELOR AT LAW,

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,

Custom House Buildings,

ASTORIA,

January 10, 1850—tf

A HOOD,

MERCHANT AND TRADER,

OREGON CITY

Janury 24, 1850—tf

W W CHAPMAN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORTLAND, OREGON

Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

Law Notice.

THORNTON & MANCHESTER

J QUINN THORNTON & J BOYCE MANCHESTER would inform the public that they have, under the above name and style, associated themselves together, as *Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors and Advocates in Admiralty*, in the inferior and superior courts of Oregon

☞ Their Office is on Main street, opposite the Brick Store

Oregon City, January 2, 1851-1y17

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW and splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, to wit

Gents' fine calf boots, sewed and pegged
Heavy calf water proof boots
Kip boots, light and heavy
Ladies' calf and morocco bootees
do do do buskins
Cowhide boots and shoes
Boys' boots and shoes
Children's shoes of various colors
Ladies' and gents' gaiters

Persons wishing to purchase their winter's supply, would do well to call on

G HANAN

Oregon city, aug 27, 50-25tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED—152 DAYS FROM N YORK

BRIG EMMA PRESTON,

STORY, MASTER

COUCH & CO by this vessel, have received a very large, complete, and well selected assortment of merchandise, comprising

GROCERIES, | HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, | MACHINERY,
BOOTS & SHOES, | PAINTS & OILS,

Furniture and House Furnishings,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE,

&c &c &c &c

These goods are now in store at Portland, and will be sold at wholesale and retail Merchants and traders are requested to examine this stock before providing otherwise for the ensuing season.

aug8-23tf

NEW GOODS

THE undersigned would inform the public generally that he has just received, per bark "Keoka," a fresh supply of fancy goods and clothing, consisting in part of

alpaccas, | dress, frock and sack coats
silks, | pantaloons,
satins, | vests,
linen, | hats,
shawls, | caps,
bonnets, | cravats,
fringes, | shirts,
gimps, | boots,
ribbons, | shoes,
lace and edging, | gloves, &c.

ANDREW HOOD

Oregon City aug5-23tf

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]

GEORGIA

From Edon, Effingham county, to Ja's Hagen's, Bullock county.

From Centre Village, via Woodstock's Mills, to St. Mary's, Camden county.

From Dahlonega, via Harvey Jones', to William Robertson's, Lumpkin county

From Hawkinsville to Darien.

From Waresboro', Ware county, to Centre Village, Camden county.

From Waresboro', Ware county, via Polk, to Blount's Ferry, Florida.

From Eleventh Section, on the Central Railroad to the Fifty-fifth Precinct, Emanuel county.

From Trenton, Dale county, to Chattanooga, in Tennessee

From Monticello, via Canton, to Dahlonega.

From Dublin, Laurens county, to Jacksonville, Telfair county

From Thirteenth Section, Central Railroad, to Sandersville, Washington county

From Thomasville, Thomas county, via Dekle's Store, to Monticello, Jefferson county, Florida

From Talbotton, via Red Bone, Talbot county, to Hootenville, Upson county

From Marietta, Cobb county, via Roswell and Cuming, to Dahlonega

From Marietta to Canton

From Jacksonville, via Swaine's Store to Ocmulgee Post Office

From Mount Vernon, Montgomery county, via Tillman's Ferry on the Ohoopy River and Wilkes' Ferry on Pendleton Creek, to Reedsville, Tattnall county

From Blount's Ferry, to Polk, Clinch county.

From Alapahaw, Lowndes county to Jasper, Hamilton county, Florida

From Waresboro', to Polk, Clinch county

From Gin Town, Irwin county, to Okapilca Lowndes county

From Villa Rica, Carroll county, via Pleasantvale and Cedar Town, to Cave Spring, Floyd county.

From Dublin, Laurens county, to Jacksonville, Telfair county

From Oglethorpe, via Hamburg, Pond Town, Trycam, Buena Vista and Halloca to Columbus

From Thirteenth Section, Central Railroad, to Sandersville in Washington county

From Poplar Spring, Hall county, to Mount Jonah, Habersham county

From Reedsville, Tatnall county, via Surrency's Post Office and Stafford's Ferry, to Holmesville, Appling county

From Waresboro', Georgia, to Blount's Ferry, Florida

From Hawkinsville to Irwinville

From Dahlonega, to William Robertson's

From Thomasville, Thomas county, Georgia, to Monticello, Jefferson county, Florida

From Centre Village, Camden county, via Woodstock Mills, Florida, to St Mary's Camden county

From Waresboro', in Ware county, to Centre Village, in Camden county.

From Eleventh Section, Central Rail road, to Fifty-fifth Precinct, Emanual county.

From Tarbolton to Hootenville, via Red Bone

From Monticello, to Thomasville, via Dekle's Store

From Eden to house of James Hazin, Bullock county.

KENTUCKY

From Lagrange, via Hendersonville, to New Castle.

From Middletown, via the Eakin Road, to Shelbyville

From Louisville, via Cross Roads, to Shepherdsville

From Foster's Landing, to Falmouth

From Troy, via Silvertop, and the points where the Kentucky State line strikes the Mississippi river, to New Madrid, Missouri.

From Hopkinsville to Rumsey

From Somerset, via Harrison and Miltonville, to Liberty.

From Richmond, via Walnut Valley, to Kiddville

From Maysville, via Tolesboro', Eculapia, John Thompson's, on Kinniconick, and the Laurel Fork of the Kinniconick Post Office

From Barbourville to Whitley Court-house.

From Providence to Henderson

From Eddyville, via Birmingham, to Benton.

From Crockettsville, to Owsley Court-house

From Dresden to Troy

From Ross' Ferry, Livingston county, via Underwood Furnace, Hopewell Furnace, Pinckneyville, Salem, Darlington's, William Wallace's in Kentucky, to Elizabethtown, Hardin county Illinois

From Jamestown, to Rowena, in Russell county

From Bradfordsville, in Marion county, via Man's Lick, in Taylor county, and the Forks of Casey's Creek, to Neatville, in Adair county.

From Russellville, Logan county, via Buena Vista Springs, to Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky.

From Maysville, via Slack, to Germantown.

From Maysville, via Slack and Minerva, to Dover.

From Carrollton, via Palmyra, to Bedford.

From Carrollton, via Campbellsburgh, to New Castle.

From John R. G. Buck's (or Clair point) to Dr. J. C. Green's.

From Russellville, to Elkton, via the Buena Vista Springs, and Guthrieville

From Hopkinsville, via Fruithill, Harrison's Tan Yard, and Clark's Store, to Swanville.

TENNESSEE.

From Winchester, Franklin county, via Halkersville, and Pelham, to Altamont, Grundy county.

From McMinnville, via Irvin College and William Dugan's, to Chattanooga

From Dover, Stewart county, via Stromhola Furnace, to Concord, Kentucky

From Jasper to Pikesville, on the east side of Seguachee river

From Elizabeth, via Longmire, to Stockville, North Carolina.

From Bolivar, via Nubbin Ridge, to Metamora

From Waynesboro', to Lyndon

From Turtletown, North Carolina, via Ducktown, Tennessee, Fightingtown, Geo to Ilyas.

From Dresden via Palmer's Store, to Boydville, Tennessee

From Taylorsville, Tennessee, to John Mast's, North Carolina

From Taylorsville to Sugar Grove, North Carolina

From Taylorsville down Roger's Creek via Carter's Iron Works to Sugar Grove, North Carolina.

From Bagdad to Carthage

From Chattanooga, via Sparta, Gainsboro', Tompkinsville, to Glasgo, Kentucky

From Harrison, via Blue Spring, to Cotton Port, Meigs county

From Harrison's via Hinson's, to Pikesville.

From Kingston, Roane county, to Robertsville

From Woodbourne, in Knox county, via Vandergriff Cross Roads, and Austin L Moore's, to Clinton

From Franklin, via Hurts' Cross Roads, to Rally Hill.

From Dresden, via Middleburg, to Troy

From Waynesboro', to Decaturville, via Patriot

From Knoxville, to Madisonville via Lewis' Ferry, United, and Morgantown

From Winchester, Franklin county, to Manchester, Coffee county, via Spring Creek

From Altamont, Grundy county, Tennessee, to Winchester, via Hockersville.

OHIO

From Ashtabula, Ashtabula county, by Plymouth, North Sheffield and Kelloggsville, Ohio, to Elk Creek Post Office, Erie county, Pennsylvania

From Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, by Kinsman, Williamsfield, Andover, Richmond, Denmark, Pierpoint, and Monroe Village, to Kingsville, Ashtabula county

From Canton, Starke county, Ohio, via Lewisville, Barrville, Mount Union, Damascusville, Salem, Washingtonville, Columbiana, East Fairfield and Palestine, to Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania

From the town of Kenton, to the town of Hale, in the county of Hardin

From Zanesville, Muskingum county, via Chandlersville, Cumberland, Rochester, Sarahsville, Summerfield, Louisville, to Woodsfield, Monroe county

From Chagrin Falls, via Russell, Newberry, Centers, to Butrion, in the count of Geauga

From Chilicothe, Ross county, via Hallsville, Adelphi, South Perry and Gibersonville, to Logan.

From Simmon's Run, Coshocton county, Ohio, via Mohawk to New Castle, in said county

From Middletown, Butler county, via, Le Sourdsville, Princeton, and Port Union to Cincinnati, in Hamilton county

From Waynesville, via Springboro', to Franklin, in Warren county

From Carrolton, Carrol county, via Augusta, Green Hill, New Alexander, North Georgetown, to Salem, Columbiana county

From Malta, in Morgan county, via Chappell Hill, Sunday Creek Cross Road, and Straitsville, to Logan, in Hocking county

From Barnesville, Belmont county, via Temperanceville, Boston and Calais, to Woodfield Monroe county

From Perrysburg, Wood county, to Defiance, in the county of Defiance, Ohio, on the south side of the Maumee river.

From Dayton, Montgomery county, to Xenia, Green county

From Landcaster, Fairfield county via Jefferson, Winchester, Waterloo, to Grand Port, Franklin county

From Hillsboro, Highland county, via Berrysville, Fairfiax, Cambpell's Mills, to Youngstown, in Adams county

From Findley Hancock county, via Gilboa, and Medary, to Defiance, in Defiance county

From Deep Cut Post Office, Allen county, via Jenning's Prairie, Anglaize Post Office, to Willshire, in Van Wert county

From Wilkesville, to McArthurstown, in the county of Vinton

From Milton, Miami county, via Hartford, Painter creek, and Poplar Ridge, to Greenville, in Darke county

From Defiance, in Defiance county, via Snooksville, Cranesville and Hicksville, to Panama

From Recovery, via Saint Henry's and Saint John's, to Minster, in Anglaize county.

From Humphreyville, Holmes county, via Van Buren, to Warsaw, Coshocton county.

From Millersburg, Holmes county, via Nashville, Greersville, Brownsville, North Liberty, Ankneytown, Palmyra, Waterford, and Pulaskiville, to Mount Gilead in the county of Morrow.

From Ashland, Ashland county, via Troy, Rochester, Brighton, and Camden, to Henrietta, in Lorain county

From Brighton to Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

From Wapaukonetta, Anglaize county via Unionopolis, Waynesfield, and Roundhead, to Kenton, Hardin county

From Republic, Seneca county, via Adams and Butternut Ridge, to Green Creek, in Sandusky county

From Newark, in Licking county, via Chatham, Sylvania, Appleton, Croton and Trenton, to Sunberry, in Delaware county

From Jamestown, Green county, via Bowersville, and Bloomington, to Wilmington, in Clinton county

From Bryan, Williams county, Ohio via West Jefferson, Norris, Bridgewater, Drake's and Stoddard's, to Hillsdale, Hillsdale county, Michigan.

From Coolville, via Carthage, Lodi, and Alexander, to Albany, in the county of Athens

From Logan, Hocking county, via Swan Post Office, to McArthurtown, Athens county

From West Liberty, Logan county, via Pickereltown, to Delaware in Delaware county.

From Upper Sandusky, via Browntown, to Marseilles in Wyandotte county.

From Pikoton, to Gibson Post Office, Pike county

From Antwerp, Paulding county, via Hicksville Newville, Wilmington, Franklin, to De Kalb Post Office, Indiana.

From Defiance, in Defiance county, Ohio, by Washington Centre, Farmers Post Office, Milford Centre, to Newville, Indiana

From Mount Gilead, Morrow county, via Iberia, Galion, Leesville, West Liberty, De Kalb, Tyro, to Plymouth, Richland county

From Wellerville, Columbiana county, via Knoxville Richmond, Bloomingdale Smithfield, Mount Pleasant and Colerain, to St Clairsville, Belmont county.

From Twinsburg, Summit county, via Solon, Orange, Mayfield, Willoughby, to the village of Willoughby

From Coshocton, Coshocton county, via Lewisville, Forks of the White Eyes Creek Bakersville and Pleasant Valley, in Canal Dover

From Barlow, Washington county, via North Belpre, Decature and Baker's Settlement, to Coolville, Athins county

From Constitution Post Office, Washington county, via Belpre and Decatur, to Federalton, Athens county

From Bentlett Post Office, Washington county, via Decatur, to Centre Belpre, in said county

From Sharp's Fork Post Office, Athens county, via Pleasant Valley, Woody's Mill, Rossean, and Chaneysville, to McConnellsville, Morgan county

From Deverton, Morgan county, via Chappell Hill, to Oxford, Athens county

From Findlay, Hancock county, to New Haven

From Polk, Ashland county, Ohio, thro' Albion, West Salem, Lodi, Lafayette, to Medina, Medina county

From Waynesville, via Springboro' to Franklin, Warren county

From Ashtabula Harbor, via Plymouth, Jefferson and Denmark, to Richmond, in Ashtabula county

From West Jefferson in Madison county, to Mechanicsburg, in Champaign county.

From Pomeroy to Apple Grove, at the head of the Letart Falls, in the county of Meigs.

From Mansfield to Greenwich, via Shenandoah.

LOUISIANA

From Point Coupee to Fausse river

From Atchafalas, in the parish of Point Coupee, to the Big Bend, in Avoyells.

From Beck's Ferry, Harmonsburg, to Catholas

From New Orleans, via Sebastian Brusslairds, and Estee Delese, in the parish of Plaquemine

From New Orleans, via Auguste Titus, and Robert Wilkinson's, to Francois Moreau's, in Plaquemine parish

From New Iberia, via Le Blanc's, to Perry's Bridge

From Perry's Bridge, to Coise's Mill

From Maury, via P. H Montgomery's, to P H Dillon's

From Mansfield, via Durham's and General Williamson's, to Shreveport

From Minden, via Fairview to Bellvue

From Shreveport, via Logansport and Shelbyville, to Nacogdoches, Texas

From Mill Creek, Sabine parish, via La-ana coco, and Big Woods Post Office, to Bellows' Ferry

From Grand Ecore, via Campti, Coushattie, Chute, and Ringgold to Minden

From Farmersville in Union parish to Hamer, in Claiborne parish

From Deerfield, by Dallas, to Richmond in the parish of Madison

From Natchitoches, to Shreveport, via Maury and Mansfield.

From Vienna, Jackson parish, to El Dorado, Arkansas, via Calloways and Corner Bluff, Union parish, crossing the De Abone at Sulpher Springs.

From Nachitoches to Shelbyville, in Texas

From Forkville, in the parish of Onachita, directly to Farmersville, passing through the principal settlements between the Bayou Choudron, and De Abone

INDIANA.

From Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, via Monticello, Winamac, North Bend, and Plymouth, to Niles in Michigan

From Logansport, via Kewana and Barber's, to Laporte, Laporte county.

From Sullivan Court-house, to Merom, in Sullivan county

From Stilesville, Hendricks county, via Wadesville, to Gosport, Owen county

From Washington, Daviess county, via Petersburg, to Princeton, Gibson county

From Rushville, Rush county, via Greenfield to Noblesville, Hamilton county.

From Rochester, Fulton county, via Buena Vista, to Winamac, Pulaski county

From Anderson, Madison county, to Alexandoria, in said county

From Greenfield, Hancock county, via Germantown, Lawrence, Millersville, and Broad Ripple, to Augusta, Marion county

From Nashville, Brown county, via Bean Blossom, and Mount Moriah, to Edinburgh, Johnson county

From Harrison, Ohio, via Logan, Dover, Alsace, and Alton, to North Hogan, Ripley county

From Shelbyville, Shelby county, via Franklin to Hensley, Johnson county.

From Elizabethtown, Bartholomew county, via Rock Creek, and West Point, to Greensburgh

From Columbus, Bartholomew county, to Bedford, Lawrence county, via Holtonsville

From Burlington, Carroll county, via New London to Kokomo, Howard county.

From Logansport, Cass county, via Perrysburg, Gilead, Laketon, Manchester, Millersburg, Liberty Mills, Sprinafield, Columbia, Papana, Cold Spring, Wolf Lake and Port Mitchell, to Albion, in Noble county.

From Washington, Daviess county, via Petersburg, Pike county, New State Road, Gibson county, and Vanderburg, to Evansville, on the Ohio river

From Terre Haute, Vigo county, via Bridgeton Post Office, and Dickson's Mills, to Portland Mills, Putnam county

From Bowling Green, Clay county, via Jourdan Village, and Santa Fe, to Gosport, Owen county.

From Martinsville, to Moorsville, in Morgan county

From Marion, via Mier, to Delphi, and also from Marion, via Mier, to Logansport, Cass county

From Defiance in the State of Ohio, via Brunersburg, Farmer, Newville, Auburn, Lisbon and Albion, to Noble Iron Works, Noble county

From Columbia, Whitely county, via Pampana, to Wolf Lake, Noble county

From Fort Wayne, Allen county, via Zanesville, Tracy, and Warren, to Marion, Grant county

From Bremen, Mercer county, Ohio, via Fort Recovery, Portland, and Camden, to Hartford, Blackford county

From Andersonsville Franklin county, via Richmond, Milroy, Moscow, and Blue Ridge, to Shelbyville, Shelby county

From Franklin, Johnson county, via Far West, Mooresville, Morrovia, and Stilesville, to Springtown Hendricks county

From Elkhart, to Locke Elkhart county

From Noblesville, Hamilton county, via Cicerotown and Shielsville, to Tipton, Tipton county

From Bloomington, Monroe county, via White Hall, to Point Commerce, Green county

From New Albany, via Bridgeport, Elizabeth, Laconia, to Mauckport, Harrison county

From Richmond, Wayne county, via Dover, Williamsburg, Economy, Blountsville, and New Burlington, to Munsey, in Delaware county

From Smithfield, Delaware county, via New Albany, James Ransom's, in Blackford, in Montpelier

From Marion, Grant county, via America, Wabash county, to La Gro.

From Otteredage, to Scipio, via Zenas, Brewersville

From Stylesville to Gosport, via Wadesville

From Oxford, Benton county, to Rensellaer, Jasper county

From Marian, Grant county, Indiana, to Broman, Mercer county, via Hartford, Portland, Jay Court-house, and Fort Recovery

From Laurel, Franklin county, via Stip's Hill, to Clarksburg, in Decatur county

MISSISSIPPI

From Mississippi city, Harrison county, via A W Ramsey's, to Jackson Court house, Jackson county

From Gainesville, State of Alabama, via Kemper Springs, to Daleville, Lauderdale county, Mississippi

From Tallula, to Powellville, Issaquena county

From Williamsburg, Covington county via Bunker Hill, to Raleigh, Smith county

From Fayette, Jefferson county, via Stephen's Cross Roads, and Lebanon, to Pisgah, Copiah county

From Gallatin, Copiah county, via Pine Bluff, Bustonton, and Utica, to Edward's Depot, Hinds county

From Jackson Hinds county, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

From Houston, Chickasaw county, via T. B Calton's Line Creek Post Office, and Starkville, to Choctaw Agency, in Octebbeha county

From Newton, Hinds county, via Georgetown, and Providence, to Monticello, Lawrence county

From Aberdeen, Monroe county, via Camargo, Harrisburg and Ellistown, to Ripley, Tippa county

From Brandon, Rankin county, via Concord, Denjonton, Ludlow and Bulluctah, to Carthage, Leake county

From Lexington, Holmes county, via Franklin, Richland, and Deaton's Store, to Canton, Madison county

From Holley Springs, Marshall county via Pink Hill, Bethlehem, Cornersville, Rocky Ford to Pontotoc

From Oxford, to Paris, in La Fayette county

From Granada, in Yalla Busha county via Leflore, Greenwood and Yazoo city, to Vicksburg

From Grenada, Mississippi, to Memphis, Tennessee.

From Jackson, Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana

ILLINOIS

From Salem, via H Gibson's, Bishop's Mill, and Larkinsburg, to Lexington.

From Carmi, via McLeansboro, to Benton.

From McLeansboro, via Crouch's residence, to Hickory Hill Post Office.

From Waukegan, via Antioch, Buttersfield's Corner, in the town of Benton, Mortimor, Hickory, Milburn, and Otsego, to Waukegan.

From St. Charles, via Line, De Kalb, Centre, Broadie's Grove, Jefferson Grove, and Taylor, to Grand Detour.

From Ottawa, via Brookfield, Wauponsie and Mazon, to Wilmington.

From Danville, via Pilot, Middle Fork, Sugar Grove, Ten Mile Grove, Oliver's Grove, and Avoca, to Pontiac.

From Belvidere, via Genoa, Sycamore, Lost Grove, Squaw Grove and Somonoc to Ottawa

From Plainfield, via Naansey, to Oswego,

From Peru, via Troy Grove, Pawpaw Grove, Skaboneh's Grove, Coltonville, Brush Point and Lacy, to Belvidere.

From Bloomington, via Kickapoo and Oldtown Timber, to Cheney's Grove

From Sycamore, via Genoa, Riley, Marengo, and Durham in Illinois, to Walworth in Wisconsin.

From Edwardsville, via Taylorsville, to Decatur, Macon county.

From Marshall, via Salisbury, Campbell, and Springville, to Shelbyville

From Shelbyville, via Cold Spring, Jerico, and Van Buren, to Greenville

From Greenup, via Paradise, to Cochran's Grove

From Lawrenceville to Robinson

From Decatur to N M Brown's, Macon county

From Williamsburgh, Shelby county, to Greenville, Bond county

From Springfield, via Salisbury, Petersburg, Panther Creek and Chandlersville, to Beardstown

From Jacksonville, via Emmerson's Mill, Crow's Point Clarres Grove, Petersburg and Sugar Grove, to Middletown

From Pekin via Circleville, to Delavan.

From Pekin via Kingston, and Timber Point, to Canton

From Pekin via Dillon, Armington and Mount Hope, to Waynesville

From Petersburg, via Huron, Crane Creek, Bull's Eye Prairie and Long Point to Pekin

From Havana, via Quiver, Long Point and Allen's Grove, to Delavan

From Naples via Meredosia, Virginia, and Chandlersville, to Bath

From Hennepin, via Florida, and Caledonia, to Magnolia

From Rock Island, via Camden, Richland Grove, to Meridian, Oxford, North Prairie, Henderson, and Galesburgh, to Knoxville

From Peoria via Farmington, Fairview, Ellisville, Macomb, Argyle and Carthage to Warsaw

From Rock Island, via Genessee and Princeton, to Peoria

From Oquaka, via Keithburg New Boston, Millersburgh, to Rock Island

From Rock Island, via Camden Mills Orion and Cambridge, to Burns

From Fredericksville, Schuyler county via Ridgeville, and Sheldon Grove, to Astoria, Fulton county

From Pittsfield, Pike county, to New London in Missouri.

From Jerseyville to Franklin

From Peoria City, via Farmington Fairview, Ellisville, Macomb, Carthage, Chili and Mendon, to Quincy

From Columbus, Adsms county, via Houston, Elm Grove, Huntville and Brooklyn to Doddsville, Schuyler county

From Rocton, via Laona, to Monroe, Wisconsin.

From Lancaster Landing Peoria county, via Timber, Brunsonwick, Farmington, French Creek, Filmore, Littletownville, Victoria, Walnut Grove, Bishop Hill and Red Oak, to Cambridge, Henry county

From Pekin via Spring Bay, Patridge Creek, and Crow Creek, to Lacon.

From Lacon, via Steuben, Lawn Ridge and Wyoming, to Toulon, in Stark county

From Lacon, via Shaw's Point and Robert's Point, to Magnolia

From Oregon via Mount Morris, to Buffalo Grove

From Sterling, via Union Grove, to Albany

From Middleport, Iroquois county, via Wool, Quitman, and Butler, to Urbana, in Champaign county.

From Newton to Martinsville, via Hickory Creek, Grandville, and Johnstone's Mill

From Montezuma, to Glasgow

ALABAMA

From Griffin, Georgia, via Nowman, and Franklin in said State via Eastville, Winston, Rockdale, Wedowee, and Wehodkee, Randolph county, Alabama

From Mobile, via Clark's and Windham's Stands, Old Washington Court house Barryton, Mount Sterling, and Gaston, to Livingston, Sumter county

From Gosport, Clark's county, via Suggsville, Grove Hill, Choctaw Corner, Clay Hill and Shiloh, to Linden, Marengo county

From Mobile, via Alabama river, and the intermediate towns and landings, to the city of Montgomery

From Mobile, via Tombeckbee river, and the intermediate towns and landings, to Demopolis, Marengo county

From Mobile, to Holly Wood Baldwin county.

From Mobile, to Point Clare, Baldwin county.

From Burnt Corn, via Buena Vista, to Bell's Landing, Monroe county

From Sparta, Conecuh county, to Milton, Santa Rosa county, Florida.

From Greenville, Butler county, via Daniel McCormick's, Millville, and Garner's Store to Troy, Pike county

(To be continued.)

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th February, at 8 o'clock, A M, for transporting the United States mails, on the following temporary routes, in this Territory, the balance of the year, ending December 31, 1851

From Salem, Marion county, via Syracuse, Linn county, Albany, Linn county, to Marysville in Benton county—leaving Salem, Tuesdays, 8 a m., and arriving at Marysville Wednesdays, between 8 a. m., and 2 p m, and back to Salem Thursdays 8 p. m., once each week

From Oregon city via Wright's on the Molalla, Clackamas county, Silver creek, Forks Santiam or Keys, Linn county, Calapooiah, Linn county, Spores', Benton county, E F Skinner's, Benton county, Pleasant Hill, Benton county—leaving Oregon city on Mondays 8 a m, and arriving at Pleasant Hill 8 p m, and back to Oregon city 8 p. m, on Saturdays, once each week

From Astoria to Pacific city on Mondays 8 a. m. and arrive at Pacific city 8 p m, and return next day 8 p m, once each week

From St Helens via Oak Point, Lewis county, mouth Cowlitz, Cowlitz to Simmons', Steilacoom or Nesqually on the 2d and 16th, and back 10th and 23d of each month

From Linn city to Hillsborough on Saturdays 8 a m. and return Mondays 8 p m once each week

Also, if the contracts shall not be concluded the first of February which have been bid for, as follows, will also be let

From Oregon city to Salem via Butes

From Portland via Hillsborough, Tualatin, North Yamhill, South Yamhill, Nesmith's mills—leave Saturdays 8 a m, and return Fridays 6 p m. once each week

From Portland via H[illegible]'s Ferry, Lafayette, [illegible] Ford's, Luckamute, to Marysville, once each week—leaving on Saturdays 8 a. m and return Fridays 8 p m

From Portland, alternate trips, with the Astoria and Oregon city route, making, with the semi monthly trips on said route, one trip every two weeks, and back to Portland from Oregon city same day

Also, the cross route from Nesmith's mills to King's Valley, continuing on to Applegate's at Yoncalla, in Umpqua Valley, once in two weeks and back

On all these routes, the times and hours of departure may be proposed to be changed, and will be considered

The contract will be let to the lowest bidder, with only the reservation.

The amount of compensation which may not be paid by the nett proceeds of the department in the Territory by the offices supplied, shall be at the discretion of the Postmaster General and the liberality of Congress

D. H. LOWNSDALE,
Agent Post Office Dept. O. T.
Special Agent, Portland, Jan 21, 1851-23tf

CASCADE COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing, Hard ware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, and other articles usually called for by whites and Indians

GEO L. JOHNSON,
F. A. CHENOWETH,
T. B. PIERCE,
GEO. W. JOHNSON

Cascade, Oregon Ter., aug 29, '50-25tf

THE NEW DEPOT

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of tide water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of Dry Good, Groceries, Provisions, Wagon Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c, &c, on the 1st of October next

WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE subscriber will sell lots in Astoria on the [illegible] Robert Shortess and others, at low prices. These lots have been accurately surveyed by competent and experienced engineers and maps of them may be seen at my office. They are now for the first time offered to the public, and those wishing to invest at a place—the port of entry to the Columbia river—the value and importance of which is too apparent to need puting in an advertisement, are invited to examine the plans at an early day.

AMORY HOLBROOK

Oregon City, July 11-21tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, sometime about the fifth day of July last, one *BLACK HORSE*, branded with the letter B on the left hip, and not perceivable without close examination, one hoof on the fore foot split—age unknown

Also, one *STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE*, about six years old, white legs, white face, branded with the letters H B on the right hip

Any person or persons delivering said horses, or giving information where they can be found, either at the printing office or at the subscriber's,

JOSEPH INGALLS, or
WILLIAM J BROWN,

will be paid for their trouble

Oregon City, January 16, 1851-30t9

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN—The Subscriber, from Maine, has for sale the machinery for a saw mill complete, also, Shingle Machines, and two Smutt Mills, of the best kind now in use, which will be sold cheap, and put the same in operation.

J G JOHNSON

San Francisco, March 15, 1850-15tf

For Sale,

GOOD-WILL, stock and fixtures of the *CONFECTIONARY*, opposite A Hood's store, on Main street. For particulars, call and see

F S CROSBY

Oregon City, December 19, 1850-15tf

THE OREGON SPECTATOR:

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

FOR ROBT MOORE, OF LINN CITY

TERMS

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy, per annum $7 00
" for six months 4 00

ADVERTISING

One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, each $2 00

For every additional insertion . . . 1 00

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly

Agents for the Spectator.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Spectator. They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for us

LEXINGTON—T P Powers, Clatsop county, O T

OREGON—Geo Abernethy & Co, Oregon city; Couch & Co, Portland; J B McClane, P M Salem, Gen Adair, Astoria, C M Walker, esq, Chehalem, A J Hembree, esq, Yamhill, W P Day, esq, Linn city, Tertius C Avery, esq, Mouth of Mary's river, A Stiger, esq, Hillsborough

J W Nesmith, Nesmith's mills, Polk county

Jesse Applegate, Umpqua Valley

W H Rees, Butesville

Robert Newell, Champoeg

Davis & Linville, Luckiamute

E F Skinner, Benton county. George Gibbs, Astoria. J D Holman, Pacific City. Jacob Conser, Syracuse, Linn county

Hon Samuel R Thurston, Washington City D. C., and General Agent for the United States

OREGON SPECTATOR.

D J SCHNEBLY, EDITOR] "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." [T F. McELROY, PRINTER

Vol. 5. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Thursday, February 27, 1851. No. 25.

POETRY.

For the Spectator.

Natural Aspect of Willamette.

As handsome a valley as ever was made
Lies between the coast mountains and the lofty
Cascade,
From mountain to mountain a very deep green,
Of as beautiful plains as ever were seen
Spotted and fringed with majestic fir,
And bold flowing rivers abound every where,
Adorn'd with ranges of grassy, oak hills,
The division of creeks and murmuring rills
The distant high mountains are all of one hue,
Wearing an aspect of indigo blue
Tho' some of their peaks are mantled in snow,
And when the sun's near they make a bright show,
All summer and fall they are very white,
Till smoke or clouds over shadow the sight
The first of November, when winter is near,
The drizzly south rains do always appear,
And millions of geese and thousands of cranes,
Flock in from the north soon after it rains,
They feed on green wheat and grass of the dales
And roost about water, along the ash swails
What's meant by the swails, are the broad spread
drains,
Which empty the water that's made by the rains.
All through the winter the native birds sing,
And the grass is as green as the middle of spring
But sometimes we have a short spell of snow,
Then comes a thaw and a great overflow,
And all the low lands, with mundation,
Float off the fence of many a plantation;
And sometimes it happens, that very high water
Surrounds swine or cattle and makes them its
slaughter
Tho' very high water seldom occurs—
It's happen'd but once in the last four years,
Perhaps some might say keep such in the dark—
It speaks for its self by the high water mark
Let's tell of the bad as well as the good,
To have it in order and well understood
The next in rotation is the spring of the year,
When millions of flourishing flowers appear
The tulip, the rose and violet blue,
And too many more to mention their hue
The weather just suits and so does the soil,
To make every thing appear with a smile
All nature is now with calico crown'd,
She's spread her green carpet all over the ground,
The groves all resound with songs of the birds,
And the hills echo with rejoicing herds.
Then comes on the healthy cool summer,
Which passes off sweetly with scarcely a murmur,
Producing an abundance of small wild fruits,
Like rise all the grounds full of good roots—
Also, a fine mast of the white oak's large acorn
Which fattens the swine for good pork or bacon—
The best of those fruits I think's the strawberry—
The next to my notion is the choke cherry
Besides many others, worth your attention,
Which I have not time, at present, to mention
When fall of the year makes its approach,
The noise of the herds don't echo so much,
The landscape is now very much faded—
By dense clouds of smoke the whole country is
shaded,
And the shades of the gloom always remain,
Till driven by zephyrs or settled by rain
Thus we've described the scenery, views and events
Of chief, that this valley by nature presents

M V.

Luckiamute, Polk Co Jan 20, 1851

SIR JOHN ROSS'S CARRIER PIGEONS — Many contradictory statements have appeared respecting the arrival of these pigeons, and more than one paragraph, reporting that "three of these, bringing important despatches, have returned," has found its way into the public prints We are glad to have it in our power to give an authentic account of these aerial messengers On Sunday, the 13th of this month, a carrier pigeon was observed sitting on the top of a pigeon house at Annahill, which, being under repair, was shut up, and on the Wednesday following, Miss Dunlop, (this lady presented the pigeon to Sir John Ross) was informed by a friend that a strange carrier-pigeon had taken refuge at Shewatown, the seat of the Lord Justice General The pigeon was secured and taken to Miss Dunlop, who at once recognized it as one of the young pair, both of which Sir John had intimated to her his intention to send off as soon as he was frozen in for the winter, and promised to send his despatches by them No letter has, however, been received, and although another bird of the same kind has been seen in the neighbourhood, which it is thought may be the mate of the one can't, it had not, up to the 24th, been secured When the pigeon in question was taken into the house where it was reared, and in which were forty nests, the little creature flew at once into the nest where it had been hatched The foregoing is a simple statement of the facts, and it is of great interest in more ways than one We should be glad to receive any remarks upon the flight of these birds from any ornithologist of repute The probable position of Sir John Ross would be to the westward of Barrow Strait —[*London Standard*

☞ A youngster who had commenced the study of natural philosophy, was one day asked to mention the properties of heat to which he replied—

"The chief property of heat is, that it expands bodies, while cool contracts them.'

"Very good Can you give me a familiar example?"

Yes, sir In summer, when it is hot, the day is long, while in winter, when the day is cold, it becomes very short'"

Divorce of Josephine.

[Contributed to the Home Journal from a forthcoming work by the Rev John S, C Abbott.]

Napoleon had become very strongly attached to his little grandchild, the son of Hortense, and his brother, Louis, the King of Holland. The boy was extremely beautiful, and developed all these noble and spirited traits of character which delighted the Emperor Napoleon had apparently determined to make this young Prince his heir. This was so generally the understanding, both in France and in Holland, that Josephine was quite at ease, and serene days again dawned upon her heart.

Early in the spring of 1807, this child, upon whom such destinies were depending, then five years of age, was seized suddenly and violently with the croup, and in a few hours died The blow fell upon the heart of Josephine with most appalling power Deep as was her grief at the loss of the child, she was overwhelmed with uncontrollable anguish, in view of those fearful consequences, which she shuddered to contemplate. She knew that Napoleon loved her fondly But she also knew the strength of his ambition, and that he would make any sacrifice of his affection, which, in his view, would subserve the interests of his power and his glory. For three days she shut herself up in her room and was continually bathed in tears

The sad intelligence was conveyed to Napoleon, when he was from home, in the midst of the Prussian campaign. He had been victorious—almost miraculously victorious—over his enemies He had gained accessions of power, such as in the wildest dreams of youth he had hardly imagined All opposition to his sway was apparently crushed Napoleon had become the creator of kings, and the proudest monarchs of Europe were constrained to do his bidding It was in an hour of exultation that the mournful tidings reached him He sat down in silence, buried his face in his hands, and for a long time seemed lost in the most painful musings He was heard mournfully and anxiously to repeat to himself, again and again, "To whom shall I leave all this?" The struggle in his mind between his love for Josephine and his ambitious desire to found a new dynasty, and to transmit his name and fame to all posterity, was fearful. It was manifest in his pallid cheek, in his restless eye, in the loss of appetite and of sleep But the stern will of Buonaparte was unrelenting in his purposes With an energy which the world has never seen surpassed, he had chosen his part It was the purpose of his soul—the lofty purpose before which every thing had to bend—to acquire the glory of making France the most illustrious, powerful and happy nation earth had ever seen For this he was ready to sacrifice comfort, ease, and his sense of right For this he was ready to surrender the strongest ties of affection

Josephine knew Napoleon She knew the power of his ambition With almost insupportable anguish, she wept over this child, upon whose destinies her own seemed to be so fearfully blended, and, with a trembling heart, she awaited her husband's return Mysterious hints began to fill the journals of the contemplated divorce, and of the alliance of Napoleon with various princesses of foreign courts In October, 1809, Napoleon returned from Vienna He greeted Josephine with the greatest kindness, but she soon perceived that his mind was ill at ease, and that he was pondering the dreadful question He appeared sad and embarrassed. He had frequent private interviews with his ministers A general feeling of constraint pervaded the court. Napoleon scarcely ventured to look upon his wife, as if apprehensive that the very sight of one he had loved so well, might cause him to waver in his firm purpose Josephine was in a state of the most feverish solicitude, and yet was compelled to appear calm and unconstrained As yet she had only some forebodings of her impending doom She watched, with most excited apprehension, every movement of the Emperor's eye, every intonation of his voice, every sentiment he uttered Each day some new and trivial indication confirmed her fears — Her husband became more reserved, absented himself from her society, the private access between their apartments was closed, he now seldom entered her room, and whenever he did so he invariably knocked. And yet not one word had passed between him and Josephine upon the fearful subject. Whenever Josephine heard the sound of his approaching footsteps, the fear that he was coming with the terrible announcement of separation, immediately caused such violent palpitations of the heart, that it was with the utmost difficulty that she could totter across the floor, even when supporting herself by leaning against the walls, and catching at the articles of furniture

The months of October and November passed away, and while the Emperor was discussing with his cabinet the alliance into which he should enter, he had not summoned courage enough to break the subject to Josephine The evidence is indubitable that he experienced intense anguish in view of the separation; but this did not influence his iron will to swerve from his purpose. The grandeur of his fame, and the magnitude of his power was now such, that there was not a royal family in Europe which would not have felt honored in conferring upon him a bride.— It was at first contemplated that he should marry some princess of the Bourbon family, and thus add to the stability of his throne, by conciliating the royalists of France. A princess of Saxony was proposed, Some weighty consideration urged an alliance with the majestic empire of Russia, and some advances were made to the court of St Petersburgh, having in view a sister of the Emperor Alexander. It was at length decided that proposals should be made to the court of Vienna, for Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

At last the fatal day arrived for the commencement to Josephine. It was the first day of November, 1809. The Emperor and Empress dined at Fountainbleau alone She seems to have had a presentiment that her doom was sealed, for all that day she had been in her retired apartment weeping bitterly As the dinner hour approached, she bathed her swollen eyes, and tried to regain composure. They sat down at the table in silence. Napoleon did not speak Josephine could not trust her voice to utter a word Neither of them feigned to eat Course after course was brought in, and removed untouched A mortal paleness revealed the anguish of each heart Napoleon, in his embarrassment, mechanically, and apparently unconsciously, kept striking the edge of his glass with his knife while lost in thought. A more melancholy meal was probably never witnessed The attendants around the table caught the infection, and gazed in motionless silence

At last the ceremony of dinner was over, the attendants were dismissed, and Napoleon and Josephine were alone. Another moment of most painful silence ensued, when the Emperor, pale as death, and trembling in every nerve, arose, and approached Josephine He took her hand, and placing it upon his heart, said·

"Josephine! my own good Josephine! you know how I have loved you It is to you alone that I owe the few moments of happiness I have known in this world — Josephine! my destiny is stronger than my will. My dearest affections must yield to the interests of France!"

Josephine's brain reeled, her blood ceased to circulate, she fainted and fell lifeless upon the floor. Napoleon, alarmed threw open the door of the saloon, and called for help. Attendants from the ante-room immediately entered Napoleon took up a taper from the mantle, and, uttering not a word, but pale and trembling, motioned the Count de Beaumont to take the Empress in his arms She was still unconscious of everything, but began to murmur, in tones of anguish, "Oh, no! you cannot surely do it You would not kill me!"

The Emperor led the way through a dark passage to the private staircase which conducted to the private apartment of the Empress The agitation of Napoleon seemed now to increase. He uttered some incoherent sentences about a violent nervous attack, and finding the stairs too steep and narrow for the Count de Beaumont to bear the body of the helpless Josephine unassisted, he gave the light to an attendant, and supporting her limbs himself, they reached the door of her bedroom. Napoleon, then dismissing his male attendants, and laying Josephine upon her bed, rang for her waiting woman. He hung over her with an expression of the most intense affection and anxiety, until she began to revive But the moment consciousness seemed returning he left the room. Napoleon did not even throw himself upon his bed that night He paced the floor until the dawn of the morning The royal surgeon, Corvisart, passed the night at the bedside of the Empress Every hour the restless, yet unrelenting Emperor called at her door to enquire concerning her situation.

"On recovering from my swoon," says Josephine, "I perceived that Corvisart was in attendance, and my poor daughter Hortense, weeping over me No, no! I cannot describe the horror of my situation during that night Even the interest *he* affected to take in my sufferings, seemed to me additional cruelty. How much reason had I to dread becoming an Empress"

A fortnight now passed away, during which Napoleon and Josephine saw but little of each other During this time, there occurred the anniversary of the coronation, and of the victory of Austerlitz. Paris was filled with rejoicing The bells rang their merriest peals The metropolis was refulgent with illuminations. In these festivities Josephine was compelled to appear. She knew that the sovereigns and princes then assembled in Paris were informed of her approaching disgrace In all these sounds of triumph she heard but the knell of her own doom And though a careful observer, in her moistened eye and her pallid cheek, would have observed indications of the secret woe which was consuming her heart, her habitual affability and grace never in public for one moment forsook her Hortense, languid and sorrow-stricken, was with her mother.— Eugene was also summoned from Italy by the melancholy duty attending the divorce. His first interview was with his mother.— From the saloon he went directly to the cabinet of Napoleon, and inquired of the Emperor if he had decided the question of a divorce from his mother. Napoleon who was most strongly attached to Eugene, made no reply, but pressed his hand as an expression that it was so. Eugene withdrew his hand and said,

"Sire! in that case, permit me to withdraw from your service."

"How!" exclaimed Napoleon, sadly, "will you, Eugene, my adopted son, leave me?"

"Yes, sire," Eugene firmly replied — "The son of her who is no longer Empress cannot remain Viceroy. I will follow my mother into her retreat She must now find consolation in her children"

Napoleon was not without feelings.— Tears filled his eyes. In a mournful voice, full of emotion, he replied·

"Eugene, you know the stern necessity which compels this measure And will you forsake me? Who, then—should I have a son, the object of my desires and preserver of my interests—who would watch over the child when I am absent? If I die, who will prove to him a father? Who will bring him up? Who is to make a man of him?"

Eugene was deeply affected, and, taking Napoleon's arm, they retired and conversed a long time together The noble Josephene, ever sacrificing her own feelings to promote the happiness of others, urged her son to remain the friend of Napoleon "The Emperor," she said, "is your benefactor—your more than father, to whom you are indebted for everything, and to whom therefore, you owe a boundless obedience"

The fatal day for the consummation of the divorce at length arrived It was the fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and nine Napoleon had assembled all the kings, princes and princesses who were members of the Imperial family, and also the most illustrious officers of the Empire in the grand saloon of the Tuilleries Every individual present was oppressed with the melancholy grandeur of the occasion Napoleon thus addressed them

"The political interests of my monarchy, the wishes of my people, which have constantly guided my actions, require that I should transmit to an heir inheriting my love for the people, the throne on which Providence has placed me For many years I have lost all hopes of having children by my beloved spouse, the Empress Josephine. It is this consideration which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to consult only the good of my subjects, and desire the dissolution of our marriage Arrived at the age of forty years, I may indulge a reasonable hope of living long enough to rear, in the spirit of my own thoughts and disposition, the children with which it may please Providence to bless me. God knows what such a determination has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice which is above my courage when it is proved to be the interests of France. Far from having any cause of complaint I have nothing to say, but in the praise of the attachment and tenderness of my beloved wife. She has embellished fifteen years of my life, and the remembrance of them will be forever engraven on my heart She was crowned by my hand She shall retain always the rank and title of Empress — Above all, let her never doubt my feelings, or regard me but as her dearest friend"

Josephine, her eyes filled with tears, with a faltering voice, replied

"In responding to all the sentiments of the Emperor, in consenting to a dissolution of a marriage which henceforth is an obstacle to the happiness of France, by depriving it of the blessing of being one day governed by the descendants of that great man, evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to restore the altar, the throne, and social order But his marriage will in no respect, change the sentiments of my heart The Emperor will ever find in me his best friend I know what this act, commanded by policy and exalted interests, has cost his heart, but we both glory in the sacrifices we make for the good of our country I feel elevated in giving the greatest proof of attachment and devotion that has ever been given upon earth."

Such were the sentiments which were expressed in public But in private Josephine surrendered herself to the unrestrained dominion of her anguish No language can depict the intensity of her woe For six months she wept so incessantly that her eyes were nearly blinded with grief Upon the ensuing day the counsel were again assembled in the grand saloon to witness the legal consummation of the divorce. The Emperor entered the room in the imposing robes of state, but pallid careworn and wretched Low tones of voice, harmonizing with the mournful scene filled the room. Napoleon, apart by himself, leaned against a pillar, folded his arms upon his breast, and in perfect silence, apparently lost in gloomy thought remained motionless as a statue A circular table was placed in the centre of the apartment, and upon this there was a writing aparatus of gold A vacant arm chair stood before the table Never did a multitude gaze upon the scaffold, the block, or the guillotine, with more awe than the assembled lords and ladies in this gorgeous saloon contemplated these instruments of a more dreadful execution.

At length the mournful silence was interrupted by the opening of a side door, and the entrance of Josephine The pallor of death was upon her brow, and the submission of despair nerved her into a temporary calmness She was leaning upon the arm of Hortense, who not possessing the fortitude of her mother, was entirely unable to control her feelings, but immediately upon entering the room, burst into tears With that grace which ever distinguished her movements, she advanced silently to the seat provided for her. Sitting down and leaning her forehead upon her hands, she listened to the reading of the act of separation Nothing disturbed the silence of the scene but the sobbing of Hortense, blended with the mournful tones of the reader's voice Eugene, in the meantime, had taken a position by his mother's side. Silent tears were trinkling down the cheeks of the Empress

As soon as the reading of the act of separation was finished, Josephine for a moment pressed her handkerchief to her weeping eyes, and then rising in clear and musical, but tremulous tones, pronounced the oath of acceptance. She then sat down, took the pen and affixed her signature to the deed which sundered the dearest hopes and the fondest ties which human hearts can feel Poor Eugene could endure this language no longer. His brain reeled, his heart ceased to beat, and he fell lifeless upon the floor. Josephine and Hortense retired with the attendants, who bore out the insensible form of the affectionate son and brother It was a fitting termination of this mournful but sublime tragedy

But the anguish of the day was not yet over Josephine, half delirious with grief had another scene still more painful to pass through, in taking a final adieu of him who had been her husband Josephine remained in her chamber in heartrending, speechless grief, until the hour in which Napoleon usually retired for the night — The Emperor, restless and wretched, had just placed himself in the bed from which *he had ejected his most faithful and devoted* wife, and the attendant was on the point of leaving the room when the private door of his apartment was slowly opened, and Josephine tremblingly entered. Her eyes were swollen with grief, her hair disheveled and she appeared in all the dishabille of unutterable anguish. She tottered into the middle of the room, and approached the bed—then irresolutely stopping, she burst into a flood of tears — A feeling of delicacy seemed for a moment to have arrested her steps—a consciousness that *now* she had no right to enter the chamber of Napoleon—but in another moment all the pent up love of her heart burst forth, and forgetting everything, she threw herself upon the bed, clasped her arms around Napoleon's neck and exclaiming,—"My husband! my husband!" sobbed as though her heart was breaking The imperial spirit of Napoleon was for the moment entirely vanquished, and he also wept almost convulsively He assured Josephine of his love, of ardent and undying love In every way he tried to soothe and comfort her, and for some time they remained in each other's embrace The attendant was dismissed, and for an hour they continued in this last private interview Josephine then, in the experience of an anguish which few hearts have ever known, parted forever from the husband whom she had so long, so fondly, and so faithfully loved

The beautiful palace of Malmaison, which Napoleon had embellished with every possible attraction, and where the Emperor and Empress had passed many of their happiest hours, was assigned to Josephine for her future residence Napoleon also settled upon her a jointure of about six hundred thousand dollars a year She was also still to retain the title and the rank of Empress Queen

The ensuing day, at eleven o'clock, all the household of the Tuilleries were assembled upon the grand staircase, and in the vestibule, to witness the departure of their beloved mistress from scenes where she had so long been the brightest ornament Josephine descended, veiled from head to foot Her emotions were too deep for utterance, and she waived an adieu to the affectionate and weeping friends who surrounded her A close carriage, with six horses, was before the door She entered it, sank back on the cushions, buried her face in her handkerchief, and left the Tuilleries forever

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LEGISLATING FOR CORPORATIONS.—We believe it was the editor of the Boston Atlas, who said in the Massachusetts Legislature, substantially "*We have ever been legislating for Corporations, let us now legislate for the People*"

He need not have confined his allusions to Massachusetts legislation by any means. That species of legislation distinguishes the action of all the legislatures—ours in Ohio, especially For years, four fifths of the time occupied and money spent in our legislatures has been for the benefit of private corporations and associations.

If the State Convention wish to perform an enduring and a valuable service to the people, they will, in some way, provide a system that shall relieve the General Assembly of a goodly portion of its annual local legislation, and confine it at home in several counties where it is needed and where the advantages or disadvantages will alone be felt.—*Cin Enquirer*

☞ The Indiana Convention has adopted, by a large majority, a section prohibiting State debts.

IMPORTANT TO BABIES.—The last number of the Scientific American contains an engraving and description of a new invention for the amusement, soothment and comfort of babies. It consists of a swinging cradle, which is made to swing back and forth for several hours without stopping, by means of a clock work machinery, the motive power being a heavy weight. Attached to the machinery is a musical apparatus, by which the tune most suited to the baby's ear can also be played, and so lull the imp to sleep. The machinery is so arranged as to play the music without moving the cradle, if desired, and vice versa. The invention is the happy thought of Mr. L. F. Whitaker, of Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Greely, of the N Y Tribune, thus disposes of a certain class of persons, who are to be found in every party.

The basest ideas with regard to the nature and duties of citizens are engendered by the habitual indifference of the majority to political affairs.

"I belonged to the ——— party for twenty years and never asked for an office before, and now that I do ask, I am refused' —whines many a poor creature.

Sordid wretch! what did you belong to that party for? Was it mainly for the sake, or impelled by the hope, of office?— If yes, then you prove yourself unfit to hold and unworthy of any public trust whatever But was it rather because you believed you could best serve your country by joining that party? If yes, what are you snivelling about? Have you not attained what you aspired to? Certainly, you have a right to aspire to any office you think fit—as good a right as any body else.— If you obtain it, very well, but if not, don't betray your unworthiness by complaining that you have served the party so long for nothing. If you do that, you *fully justify the judgment that consigned* you to continued abstinence from public service

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"HERE'S TILL YE JEMMY."—An Irishman had been sick for a long time, and while in this state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would again come to On one of these occasions when he had just awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked him—

"An [illegible] where you's [illegible] ry time

"Bring me a [illegible] and say to me—'Here's till ye Jemmy,' and if I don't rais an' dhrink, then bury me?"

☞ A handsome young Yankee pedlar made love to a rich widow in Ohio, but accompanied his declaration with two impediments to their union

"Name them," said the widow

"The want of means to set up a retail store, is the first," replied the pedlar

They parted, and she sent the pedlar a check for ample means When they again met, the pedlar had hired and stocked his store, and the smiling fair one begged to know the other impediment

"I have another wife," said the dealer in notions

PROFITS OF THIEVING —The report of the Police Chief of New York exhibits the notable fact, that during the quarter ending September 30th, there were 10,010 thieves arrested, and $11,159 recovered; $9,313 were not found This divided among them, will be about $10 each; or about $2,50 per month, the average wages of New York thieving This gang could certainly make more money by being honest —*Cin Enquirer*

☞ A party of gentlemen in New York are about to present to President Fillmore a splended carriage The ladies of New York and Albany, intend accompanying the present with a span of horses, worth 1,500 A similar present is intended for Gen Scott, by the citizens of the City and State of New York

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☞ Three weddings recently took place on the bridge, at Harper's Ferry Of course they were all runaway matches from Virginia, where marriages are illegal without the consent of the parents of the parties to them

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☞ An English Judge, of distinction, on being asked, what, in his observation through life, was the secret of success in the legal profession, remarked that it was *beginning life without a shilling*

If that's the secret yet, there'll be an immense lot of rich and distinguished legal limbs hereabouts, after a while.

MARRYING —"If ever you marry," said an uncle, 'let it be to a women who has judgement enough to superintend the work of her house; taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash herself before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

☞ A housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using his tooth-brush.

"Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant returned.

"Yes ma'am, directly," was the reply, he's just sharpening his teeth."

☞ The Emperor of Russia, is about to have a tunnel bored under the Neva, similar to that under the Thames.

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY

THURSDAY, FEBRURY 27, 1851.

D. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR.

☞ We are indebted to Gregory's Express for a large number of California papers. This very popular Express has its branches in all parts of California and the States.

☞ The election of U. S. Senator, to fill the place of Col J. C Fremont, was to have taken place on the 20th inst. The result has not yet been ascertained

☞ The population of the Great Salt Lake Valley is estimated to be from 23,000 to 25,000.

☞ The "Public Balance" announces that bills have passed Congress establishing mints at San Francisco and Sacramento

"ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD"—We see in the last "Western Star," that Judge LANCASTER is named as a candidate for Delegate to Congress Judge Lancaster and S R Thurston are before the people, there are others beside who have not yet been announced

☞ The "Alta California" thinks that the threatened drouth in California, altho' it may be destructive to vegetation generally, and to stock, and the working of the dry diggings, that it will so lower the streams that miners will be able to reap golden harvests from their beds

☞ We recommend the "Divorce of Josephine," on our first page, as well worth a perusal by all our readers. Let no one neglect to read it We are confident that our readers will be obliged to us for calling their attention to it

☞ Bro. Dryer is informed that by publishing the "Protest" he would in no way oblige us. In making the request we acted under instructions We were requested to append a notice *to copy* at the bottom of the article Having neglected so to do we were under the necessity of making it in the manner we did We have no interest to subserve in the matter

☞ Bro Waterman notices in plain terms the imbecile action of the late Legislature The low intrigue of King and company, with reference to printing the Governor's message, etc. That's right brother, go on with the good work, it is right that the people should know what their servants did in the late Legislature There is a reward in waiting for you

☞ We learn from the Sacramento Transcript, that a Mr Kelsey, carrier for that paper, was taken by the hand as an acquaintance, which was tightly held whilst another person advancing from behind cut off his coat tail, which contained about one hundred dollars

☞ Messrs HEDGES & BARLOW have just received information of the safe arrival of their steam engines at San Francisco, and their having been re-shipped to this city. The long voyage from New Orleans to San Francisco led the proprietors to entertain some doubt as to the safety of the vessel upon which they were shipped

☞ The alley connecting Main and Water streets, by Mr Evans', we see, is planked. There has been no grant by the Legislature. Therefore it is unconstitutional. Vide Mr Waymire on plank roads Charley Brown has fallen into the same error, without authority of the wiseacres They have on the principle of the late Legislature. It is *unconstitutional* to build plank roads in some parts of the Territory, but it is all right and proper to grant charters for them in other and particular localities.

☞ The public printing, it will be seen by the following extract from the Sacramento Transcript, that it has not been done, like our own, upon the picayune principle. For the benefit of our wiseacres, the Solons of Oregon. We think Uncle Sam should return a vote of thanks for the economy our Solons practiced during the late session. There was an appropriation made, expressly, for printing, but the majority not being able to bestow it upon their favorites, made many sacrifices, by refusing to have any done

PUBLIC PRINTING.—From a statement made in the Assembly on Monday, it appears that the printing for that body this session, has amounted to $11,000—or nearly $500 per day. We have not seen the cost for the work done for the Senate, but presume it is fully one half as much more.

The Legislature on Printing.

Just before the close of the session of the late Legislature, the bill for printing the laws of last summer's session was taken up The bill amounted to some $1100 Mr King, being chairman on printing, reported a reduction of the bill to $600 — For once the House refused to endorse the report, although it had been made by the fugleman. His course was so palpably dishonest that the members, fearing public opinion, refused to go with him, and when the vote was taken on the adoption of the report, the great Cader voted alone (?) 1.

The bill had gone through the hands of a committee previously, that committee cut down the bill to $900, this amount fell short some eighty dollars of covering the actual cost of the work The committee, without taking the opinion of any person who might know, or consulting any person, undertook to measure, by their rule of economy, the allowance to be made, without reference to the cost of printing the same.

Among the acts passed, we see enumerated "*An act for the relief of Robert Moore*"

Without some explanation the public might come to the conclusion that Mr Moore had asked *alms* of the Legislature "An act for the *relief* of Robert Moore" It is pretty generally known that the person referred to, in the act, does not stand in much need of the charity, that the journals would make it appear that the Legislature had the generosity to give, as *relief* We would like to know in what way it can be termed relief, for the Legislature to pay what is just and right, and a debt contracted by men, chosen expressly for that purpose, by a former Legislature

The committee were guided by the most rigid rules of economy Printers were not in the Territory to do the work The work was delayed in consequence, and when it was executed the very highest wages had to be paid The bill, as handed in, very little more than covered the actual cost of paper, composition, presswork, folding and stitching, to say nothing about the profit and loss of type, &c This was a fit theme for the fugleman to dilate upon and give vent to the "pent up utica" of wickedness that so widely distended the breathing organs of this bellowing blusterer

We also find two other acts for the *relief* of Messrs. Buck and Curry. The relief granted in these two instances would not buy each of them a barrel of flour We would like to see such relief as that spurned by the parties There is one thing certain, if we could live with it, we might make out to live without it, at any rate we would risk it We would prefer seeing it appropriated to repairing the "lost reputations" of the members, referred to by friend Dryer It is an old adage that "every dog has his day" Truly may this be said of some of the Legislative Solons—they have had their day, they have been tried and were found wanting. The people will *relieve* them of any further public trust They are not satisfied with the tactics of the immortal nine They do not believe in the system "you vote for my plank road and I'll vote for giving you the University—you vote for the Penitentiary for *me* and I ll vote for giving you the seat of Government" Here is the bargain and sale entered into by the immortal nine "We must incorporate all these projects into one bill or they cannot be carried through It will not do to risk them separately—we must rush them through as speedily as possible"

☞ The Oregon Legislature of 1850 were furnished with penknives by the then Secretary of the Territory At the close of the session the bill had to be footed—the members not willing to pay for them, threw up their claim to them, and the Secretary was compelled to return them to the merchant Thus the members swindled the merchant out of a sessions use of them It was Hopkins choice with the merchant, he preferred taking them back to losing the entire bill The wonder has been started as to what become of the folders, rules, stamps, etc., used by the last Legislature Not knowing we cannot say.

A MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY —At an evening party in Providence, Rhode Island, a few evenings since, it was proposed to dispose of the belle of the room by lottery — twenty tickets were immediately sold at a fixed price The holder of number twenty drew the prize The joke ended not here. The fortunate adventurer has since married the lady, whose name was drawn against his number Thus has the season of "art *unions*" commenced in Providence.

We have read it, that all marriages are made in heaven. We can see no reason why this marriage should not be good, as it has been sanctioned by Providence, therefore, who, we would ask, can gainsay it? or set at naught the works of Providence?

The Gold Mania!

The recent reports from the gold mountain and the Klamath mines have produced great excitement throughout the Willamette valley. In the country bordering on the lower Willamette, companies are preparing to start as soon as the state of the roads and condition of the streams render traveling easy and practicable But quite a number, eager to get to the mines before the crowd shall have arrived, have taken time by the forelock and have started, some indeed, as long ago as four weeks We have had no account of them since they left, but we presume their progress has been greatly retarded by the great rise in the streams and the softness of the roads

The people of this immediate neighborhood have been roused to an unusual excitement by the very flattering accounts given by Mr Ingalls, who arrived here some two weeks since. The very large amount he is said to have procured whilst staying at the Klamath mines, has raised the fever to rise to an unprecedented pitch The intensity of the excitement may be judged of when we state that the fever is likely to carry off professors even of the healing art, expounders of the law, clerks, mechanics of all kinds, and many of our most industrious farmers This class we are less able to spare than any of those we have mentioned We have expostulated with our farmers time and again, as to the propriety of staying at home, and there prepare for an emergency that in all probability will arise about the time of gathering in the fall crop We have advised this, not only because it would be of greater benefit to the country, but because we were of opinion that it would be more certain, and the exposure and risk less; and would ultimately prove of more advantage in a pecuniary point of view

We regret very much the loss to the farming community of many of our most hardy and enterprising men, men who have the energy to carve out, in a few years, a sure and handsome competency It is useless to cry over spilled milk, we shall therefore exhort those remaining to redoubled diligence The provisions, we are told, have all to be taken from this valley, it being the only accessible way to reach the Klamath mines Our friends in the Umpqua valley are reminded that a fortune is in store for every agriculturalist who will take heed to what we have written above It is but a short distance, only about two days ride from the Umpqua to the Klamath The expense of packing from that section to the mines will be comparatively small to that from the Willamette valley Let every farmer in the Umpqua make the same amount of exertion that he would in the mines, and fortunes may be made in a few seasons, success must and will follow

☞ A Meeting, we are informed, was held at Portland, last week, to take in consideration the action of King and company, relative to gambling off the rights of the people who elected them to office, in peddling out the locations of the public buildings, distributing them far and wide, to catch the nincumpoops, who had not mind enough to stand, each, on his own platform, but who, like lambs to the slaughter, were led up in a solid "*flanax*," to do the work of an unholy, self-aggrandising conspiracy One purpose of the meeting was, to endorse the onslaught of Mr King upon the Governor, for presuming to give his reasons for a non compliance of action with the Legislature, in a matter in which he was so deeply concerned and which he was in honor and duty bound to have faithfully executed It will be remembered, that the Governor, in his special message, made no objections as to the locations of the different public buildings, but that the law be so modified, that a distinct law be passed for each separately, so that the requirements of the Constitution might be observed, and that the money might be spent during the present summer, or as soon as practicable, which would be in accordance with the will of Congress, when the appropriation was made

The meeting progressed, and several speeches were made Bro Dryer gave Mr King a sound drubbing for his disreputable course in the Legislature—for the bargain and sale he was engaged in, and for selling himself out, body and breeches to men less cunning than himself King essayed a reply. His excuse for the bargain and sale was, that he thought it was necessary to sell out that he might secure the passage of the Plank Road Bill, from the Willamette river to the Plains Mr. Dryer, it said, gave King a severe castigation—moved an adjournment of the meeting, and ruined King's prospects for the Mayoralty. Mr. Couch is to run for Mayor, there is no doubt of his election by the good people of Portland

☞ After much undue excitement and both public and private talk, the conclusion has been arrived at that there is a MAN in town.

Communication.

For the Spectator

Marion County Farmers.

Esquire—Good morning, captain!

Captain—Good morning, esquire!

E—Well captain, why did'ent you go down to Salem yesterday, to see the fun?

C—What was going on, esquire?

E—Why, the seat of government is located there, and the folks had just got the news, so all hands joined in a perfect lumination of the new Capitol of Oregon

C—Is that a fact?

E—It is just as true as preachin! The Legislature have got things done up just in time Let me tell you, now, captain—our delegation from Marion, aint so easily bamboozeled as the Yam Hill and Washington folks thought they were — They have done better than I thought they could, and when they got home, the Salem folks have made it up to give them a big dinner, and I am agoin' to jine in with them on that occasion

C—Well, well, esquire—what kind of fire works were displayed?

E—As fine as I ever saw in Missouri You could see the rows of stakes all over the town plot, and you could tell a man that was a lot-holder, as far as you could see him, by his ivory

C—Well, see here, esquire, what made the light? what did they burn?

E—Why, someuvem burnt their hands the tarnelest worst kind You see, now captain, the merchants and proprietors of the town was at the head on'it and they forked over a fine lot of candle-wicking balls, then dipped them in turpentine, set one a fire, and then the grab game commenced, it was hurrah boys, the best fellow could fling it the funderest I tired flinging um, a few times, and my hands is a nation site harder than them doctors' and merchants' hands, and just look here, how mine is blistered, so I concluded I would drother be a spectator, than play a game of lumination Ball, and I am now on my way to the upper end of the settlement, there is a couple of young fellows up there, that wants to sell some lots in town and they offered them to me, about three weeks ago, for the same that they give, so I can get them cheap before they get the news If you should see any of our members, before I get back, give'um my respects, and tell'um I am in the dinner arrangement, heart and hand, also, that I will count one at the June election, gold mines or no gold mines Good day captain

PART II

E—Good evening, captain!

C—Come in, esquire!

C—Well, esquire, how did you find your friends in the upper country?

E—Well, about so so Well captain how is this, I have been told since I got back, that the Governor has vetoed some three or four bill, which our legislature had a hand, by some means to get to, and pass in the shape of one mamouth bill, and which was the master-piece of the session? Now, I am a mighty poor judge of law, but have bin readin' the law which Congress sent out here with Governor Lane, and for the life on me, can't find any thing to warrant these mamouth bills, and the Governor has vetoed the whole works right dab off Now, captain, as you take the papers, and are always prying into these law notions, I come over to see if you couldn't give me some light on the subject

C—Well, esquire, having bin closely confined at home, and my three last papers in arrears, I am certainly uninformed in regard to legislative proceedings, but not having expected much in the beginning, I continue to have no expectations of being in any wise disappointed at the adjournment What bills did I understand you to say had been returned by the Governor

E—Why, they say he has quashed the seat of government bill, locating it at Salem, the Penitentiary bill at Portland, the Seminary bill at little Avery's stake town, somewhere in the upper part of the valley, and some other objects to tedious to mention, and the whole conglomerated doins is as dead as a pickled salmon Some folks says the reason the General woudn't put his name to the bill, was that our legislature is gettin' in advance of Congress, and he only wants to check um till the white house folks ketches up again, that the legislature have made a breach in the Oregon law, and the old General goes in for adhearing to Uncle Sam's enactments, and say if the legislature will desect the mamouth, and pass some bills, in accordance to the directions given by the Washington folks, he'll sine um quicker; so, captain, I say if our members don't know enough to form their bills in harmony with that little short Oregon act, it is not only time that the General was teachin' them by special messages, but that the people would take charge of sich chaps, for they haven't eat half potatoes enough yet, to legislate. Captain, I don't mean all uv'em for I don't know um all, but I mean some of the covys that I do know,—act by them as the General did by the mamouth—just put our veto on um at once, and begin back to A, and get up a code of Constitutional laws, that nobody will be ashamed to submit to Congress, this will be of interest to our-selves, and a credit to our Territory.

C—Why, esquire, you don't appear so friendly disposed towards our members, as when I saw you last

E—Friendly, who would feel friendly to sich men, after having been made a fool of, for ten days past, as I have bin, by their mock legislating

C—Well, how is this dinner party coming on?

E—O, captain, you know a man will back out sometimes, and this is one of the times.

FARMER.

Marion county, Feb. 15, 1851.

Temperance.

The Temperance meetings have been held as usual for the last two weeks, and appropriate addresses given on both occasions. Points of special importance were presented by both speakers. Mr Johnson remarked that all articles, created for the nourishment of the body, satisfied the wants of the body in all periods of life, in the same way as at first Alcohol and narcotics change the appetite, increases its demands without even satisfying the necessities of the physical nature

This evil is an extensive one. How shall it be met and removed? We wish first to have people committed against it, not against us, and then with united force to put it away.

Mr Backus spoke well and truly of the injury done by the traffic in ardent spirits, and the consequent violation of those rights which society has promised to protect.—When one man is ruined by liquor, every other man is a loser, by so much as that man could contribute to the good of community

You rob my neighbor, with his consent indeed, of his money, his time, his faculties of mind and powers of body, of all which makes him a man, but you rob his family of the same, and you rob society also, for every man is a constituent part of the wealth of every community. Have you a right to do this on any grounds?—By no means Every man's reason rejects such a notion Let all then rise up and take care of their just rights

The singing added much interest to the meeting The Society adjourned one week to the Cong'l Church

G H ATKINSON, *Sec'y*

P S The fact should be known to the public, that Mr Moss, of the Main Street House, keeps a Temperance Hotel, and that travelers may find there a quiet house, and freedom from the nausea of the bottle Mr M assures his friends, that he shall not open a bar again, while in his right mind We think the remark exactly in point, for every man who will open a bar for the sale of liquors, must be out of his right mind G. H A.

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO —This great metropolis of the western seas, built upon more hills than Rome was and, unlike her, built almost in a day," contains a population of twenty-three thousand, who, attracted by the sparkling of gold, have come hither from all quarters of the habitable globe From the sunny climes of Spain and Italy, from the fairy lands of Persia and Arabia, from the regions of snow and ice in Norway and Russia, from the corn and vine lands in France, from the British isles and colonies, from the green South America, from the imperial dominions of the near relative of the Sun and Moon, and from the golden islands of the Pacific, have they come in myriads to California In our streets the fair European jostles with the swarthy Kanka or the darker Hindoo; the pious Mussleman says his daily prayers, as he passes the churches of the Christians, the calculating German drives hard bargains with the volatile Frenchman, and the stiff made Yankee daily deals with the long tailed Chinaman. Such an *omnium gatherum* of humanity was never before witnessed in the world's history The golden charm has spoken the "open sesame" to the brazen gates and lofty walls that have heretofore enclosed a nation of millions, and the whole world has sent her representatives in great convention to a little spot that four years ago was known only as a resort for whalers or merchant vessels who were on the Pacific coast

No man can accurately calculate the result of this union, but its effects must be grand and lasting The southern of Europe will return to his home, the fur clad northerner will again visit the cold land of his childhood, the light limbed oriental will go back to his fairy land, the long tailed child of the sun will enter again his noble wall, the bearded Turk will once more listen to the *muezzim* as it is sounded from the minarets, and the unsophisticated children of the sea will return to their flowery islands But all will carry back with them a knowledge of the English language, an idea of the American Institutions and liberties, a portion of the energy and ardor of the great Anglo Saxon race, and understanding the blessed principles of Him whose precepts will yet spread peace among the nations, and make the "wilderness bud and blossom as the rose tree"

The discovery of gold in California has done more to advance the cause of civilization and the spread of enlightened and Christian institutions, than any other one fact brought to light within the last century —[*Alta California*

HORRID SUICIDE —Freeman Tucker, an old resident near Montezuma, Pike county, Illinois, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 5th of November last He had spent the night alone in his house, and in a fit of *mania potu*, as is supposed, he seated himself on the floor, cut open his abdomen, took out his intestines, and cut them off in exact lengths until he had obtained five pieces He then raised himself up, as the prints of his bloody hands on the floor plainly attested, laid his knife on the table and went to his bed, where he was found on the following morning quite dead The doggery keeper at Montezuma, who had regularly furnished Tucker with rum, on hearing of his horrid end, immediately looked at his account book, and very coolly remarked that he had lost "two dollars and a quarter" by the operation Verily, he shall have his reward —[*Cin Enquirer*.

☞ Hon. Tod Robinson has decided, at San Francisco, that a gambling debt is recoverable by law. An opposite opinion was given a few days previous by Judge Morrison.

Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Oregon City and vicinity, held pursuant to public notice at the Oregon House, W. K. Kilborn was chosen chairman, and M. Crawford secretary

The object of the meeting, as stated by the chairman, was to construct a wagon road from Oregon City to Canema along the bank of the river

On motion, W K. Kilborn, Wm. Barlow and M. Crawford, was chosen a committee to draw up specifications and receive bids for the grading of said road The committee was instructed to have the road surveyed immediately, and report to the next meeting

The meeting adjourned until Saturday next at 7 o'clock, A M

W K KILBORN, *Ch'm.*

M CRAWFORD, *Sec'y.*

THE COURSE OF COMMERCE.—The London Times, in commenting on the news from California, throws out the following suggestions for the benefit of its money market readers

"The momentous fact, which nothing can now do away with, is that 300,000 or 400,000 Anglo-Saxons are settling themselves on the shores of the Pacific. A new world is before them. They look across to China, Japan, and all the riches of the Indian seas, and the use they will make of their opportunities may be best inferred from what they have already accomplished, and from the known aspirations which the people of the United States have so long directed towards that region. Already the presence of a large number of Chinese is a distinct feature of the population of San Francisco, and already the Sandwich Islands, Australia, and South ern and Central America have been called into a new life from the traffic that has been established The prophecy of Humboldt, that the activity of commerce would be carried progressively from east to west, is rapidly in process of fulfilment. At present, however, there are few signs that even this fact is appreciated in Europe, and the thing to be apprehended is, that when, in the course of a few years, the successes arising from it shall have led to excitement, our people, who are regardless of it now, will then rush furiously to over do what should have been done moderately and deliberately from the first It is to prevent foolish extremes of this sort that every endeavor should be made to familiarize the public with the contemplation of the change that is coming on, and to induce the spirit of enterprise to adjust itself to the new order of things while it can rationally and profitably do so, instead of waiting to regain, by a sudden and destructive rush, the opportunities that will have been lost through inattention."

AN ELOPEMENT [illegible] GREEN MOUNTAINS.—A corre[illegible] the Boston Mail, writing from [illegible] Vermont, under date of November [illegible] ys:

"An elopement came [illegible] ore a few days since, which caused no little merriment in this region and will serve to show the true grit of the Green Mountain girls. Mr G had paid his addresses to a Miss D for some months, without opposition from any quarter All at once the lady's father flatly refused Mr G his house — In this state of affairs Miss D resolved on something desperate, and putting on her Sunday toggery, went out to make some calls, the most important of which, was at the station house, where she called for a ticket to Rutland, Mr G's place of residence. Arriving at Rutland, she proceeded at once to Mr G's boarding house and quietly informed him of the state of affairs at home, and that she had come to get married, and be married that night she would, or never Mr G finding all arguments useless, 'caved in,' and the thing was *did* While the marriage ceremony was being performed at Rutland, a pair of boots was being propelled round this village with great velocity The fury of the lady's father was in those boots — He had missed his daughter, and was very busy 'rapping up' his neighbors to make inquires for her, with little success, till he called on the ticket master, who informed him that the missing one had taken a ticket for

"O'er the Mountains and fare away,"

in the night train The secret was out. The old gentleman, full of wrath, immediately put horse-power in competition with steam, and the morning found them in the presence of the runaway and her husband. When he found what had taken place, he thought it of little use to show fight, and quietly took his leave"

Commercial.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

ARRIVALS AT ASTORIA.

February 11s Propeller Sea Gull, Eyer, Master, from San Francisco

Feb 6—Brig Venzuela, Read, master, from San Francisco—195 tuns

Feb. 12—Schr General Morgan, Pomhon master, from San Francisco—138 tuns

Feb 17—Steamer Gold Hunter, Hall, master, from San Francisco—438 tuns

CLEARANCES

January 30th. Bark Keoka, Hall Master, for San Francisco, with lumber to Smiley, Barny & Co, and Drewry & Hensie

January 30th Brig Wasson, Anderson, Master; lumber for M G Leonard, T H Lazure

February 1st. Brig Grecian, for San Francisco

Feb 11—Schr William A Spafford, Hubbard master, for San Francisco—178 tuns

Feb 15—Schr Creole, McLean master, for San Francisco—142 tuns

Wanted.

1000 DOZEN good fresh *EGGS*, for which the highest market price will be paid, at the store opposite Moss' Oregon City, by

L D C. LATOURETTE.

Feb 27, 1851-25tf

Oregon City Retail Prices Current.

Provisions—	
Apples, dried per lb	37 a 50
Peaches, dried, per lb	50
Beef retail at market	10 a 15
Pork per lb	16 a 20
Butter per lb	75 a 100
Cheese per lb	50
Flour per cwt	7 50
Flour per bbl	15
Grain—	
Wheat per bushel	1 50 a 2 00
Oats per bushel	2 50
Oats, sheaf, per doz	2 00
Groceries—	
Coffee per lb	30
Sugar, brown, per lb	20 a 35
Sugar, loaf, per lb	50
Tea, per lb	1 00 a 1 50
Molasses per gallon	1 00
Syrup per gallon	
Tobacco per lb	37½ a 1 25
Rice per lb	15
Eggs, per doz	75 a 1 00
Lard, per lb	40
Salt, per cwt	5 00 a 8 00
Oil, linseed, per gal	5,00
Hardware—	
Glass per ½ box, 8 by 10	6.00
Glass per ½ box, 10 by 12	7 00
Iron per lb	10 a 16
Nails per lb	12 a 16
Cooking stoves	60 00 a 90 00
Lumber per M	40 00 a 50 00

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a Black and White Ox, both ears marked with a swallow fork, no other brands perceivable Said Ox is 10 or 12 years old MOORE & RICE
Linn City, Feb 15, 1851

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

BLACKSMITHING in all its various branches carried on in the town of Canemah, by the Proprietors and Mr Kendall Horses shod all round for $6—and other work correspondingly low
Feb 27, 1851–5w25

Late Arrival

JUST RECEIVED at the store of Hedges & Barlow, a very superior article of double refined Saleratus Traders, customers, and every body are invited to call and see
Feb, 27, 1851–3w25.

Commission Business.

THE subscriber is desirous of receiving orders for the purchase and shipping all kinds of goods, stores, machinery, &c, on commission, and will give his personal attention to the same, and will ship by vessels direct for Oregon, or via San Francisco, as required All purchases will be insured for the benefit of the consignee, and any funds sent to him will be covered by Insurance, on receiving notice of the same
WILLIAM ATKINSON
New York, August 13, 1850–1y8

REFERENCES—NEW YORK.
Josiah L Hale, Esq, Atlantic Mutual Ins Co.
Zebedee Cook, Esq, Astor Mutual Ins Co
John S Tappan, Esq, Union " " "
CALIFORNIA
Messrs. F Argenti & Co, Bankers, San Francisco
Messrs Adrain & Story
Albert Clark, Esq
OREGON
Messrs Abernethy & Co
Capt Martin Thompson
Rev George H Atkinson
Rev Horace Lyman

New Confectionery and Bakery.

WE, the undersigned, would inform the people of Oregon City and the public generally, that we have commenced the *CONFECTIONARY AND BAKERY BUSINESS* in the house formerly occupied by Evans & Son, on Water street, one door above the Oregon House The *Candies* are not surpassed by any establishment in the country Good *Fresh Bread* always kept on hand This is the only *Confectionary* in the Territory They are prepared to manufacture *Candies* in any quantities Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to
WITTMANN & KRIEG
Oregon City, January 30, 1851–3m21

By the Louisiana and Tarquina.
ENGLISH GOODS,

PRINCIPALLY DIRECT FROM LONDON

JUST received and for sale, by ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO, a General Assortment of Goods, adapted to the wants of the country
Oregon City, January 23, 1851–1y20

Wholesale and Retail Store,

AND for sale by the subscribers—

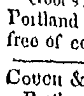
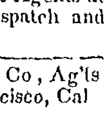
Provisions, &c,	Salt, fine and coarse,
Tea,	Sugar,
Molasses	Rice,
Bacon,	Cheese,
Allspice,	Pepper, &c
Arrow Root,	

CLOTHING AND CHINA GOODS
A McK & CO, having now put their Boats in thorough repair, are prepared to continue carrying Freight and Passengers between Oregon City and Portland, touching at Milwaukie when required
ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.
Oregon City, October, 1850—6tf

Head Quarters 11th Military Department, Fort Vancouver, O T, Oct 31, 1850

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a Military Reservation, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, is hereby declared, as follows Commencing at the point where a meridian line, two miles west from the United States' Flag Staff, at the Military Post near Fort Vancouver, O. T, strikes the North bank of the Columbia river, thence due North on said meridian four miles, thence due East four miles, thence due South to the bank of the Columbia river, thence down said bank to the place of beginning Said reservation being subject alone to the lawful claims of the Hudson Bay Company, as [illegible] under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, dated July seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six All improvements made within the above described limits, by resident settlers prior to the date of this notice, will be appraised by a Board of Officers, and payment recommended for the same
W W LORING,
Brv't Colonel Commanding
11th Military Department
Oct 1, 1850–8tf

Regular Line,


For San Francisco, Cal


Bark Ann Smith, Drew, Dec 15
Brig Tarquina, Molthrop, Jan'y 1

FREIGHT and passage, by the regular line, at the lowest rates
Goods received and forwarded by the Agents at Portland and San Francisco, with dispatch and free of commission

Couch & Co, Ag'ts,	Stark & Co, Ag'ts
Portland, Oregon	S Francisco, Cal

November 21, 1850–11tf

FOR SALE,

OUR entire block, consisting of eight lots in Portland, together with my dwelling house and the out-houses situated upon the premises The dwelling house is universally acknowledged to be the finest specimen of architecture in this Territory For terms apply to
NATHANIEL CROSBY, Jr.
Portland, aug22–21tf

Up-River Navigation!!

IS the Willamette river navigable above the mouth of Yam Hill? The new Keel Boat *SALEM CLIPPER!!* will answer that question by informing the public, that she has successfully navigated this "frightful" river during the summer, as far as Salem, and will continue to carry *freight* to Salem, or any other landing on the Willamette river, where there is sufficient business to justify it
This boat will continue to run from the Falls to any accessible point in the country above Terms reasonable
LEONARD WHITE
Willamette River, Oct 31, 1850–8tf
N B All freight will be delivered as dry and in as good order as when placed on board L W

To Immigrants and others.

THE undersigned, proprietors of the Town of Milton, being desirous to have improvements progress rapidly, propose that they will give to every head of a family two town lots, and to every single man one town lot, who will become an actual settler in said town within six months, and build a house upon the same, in addition to which, we will sell building materials to those that accept this proposition, and allow them a reasonable length of time to pay for them in
To any one that will build a good Grist Mill, calculated to do the business of the place, we will give a mill site, together with land sufficient for the purposes of a grist mill
This town is handsomely located upon the lower branch of the Willamette river, just far enough above its junction with the Columbia to render it an excellent harbor, and has the advantage of being accessible from all sides, either by land or water, it is also the lowest point upon the river that has a wagon road leading from it to the Willamette valley
Two mountain streams run, one on each side of the town, affording water power sufficient to manufacture 50,000 feet of lumber per day—upon one of which three saw mills are now underweigh
Although this town has been laid out but a few months, it has already made much progress in point of improvement and commerce, and bids fair, soon, to become the most important one in the territory
To those desirous of taking up land claims, we would state that we are surrounded by as beautiful and fertile a section of country as Oregon can boast of, including the Scappoose plains, Sauvies Island, the rich and extensive Prairies lately explored upon the Cattlapoodle or Lewis river, and the fine land in the immediate vicinity of the town
CROSBY & SMITH
October 10, 1850–5tf
N B We can give permanent employment to quite a number of hands during the winter

Rail Road

From Milton and St Helens to La Fayette

BRILLIANT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!!!

THE great necessity of a *RAIL ROAD* to connect the farming portion of the Willamette Valley with the Columbia River, is at length about to be remedied
It is estimated by competent judges, that the work can be done for $500,000, and it is proposed to divide that sum into one thousand shares of $500 each
From the immense amount of stock already taken abroad, and from the fact that every possible arrangement has been made for its speedy completion it is confidently believed that the work can be finished in twelve months
The subscription books are now opened, and can be seen by calling upon W H Tappam, St. Helens Crosby & Smith, Milton
N B It is almost useless to add, that the terminus of this road should be *at a point that can be reached with safety by large class vessels at any season and at any stage of the river*, as the people of Oregon have already expressed their wishes upon this subject
November 2[illegible], 1850–1tf

Just Received

PER bark "Louisiana," from San Francisco, the following goods
A large and general assortment of Ready made CLOTHING,
oil cloth carpeting,
brussels do
FURNITURE—such as bureaus, tables, bedsteads, wash stands, chairs, &c,
woolen and turkerie shawls,
superior cigars, tea, soap, nails, window glass, tobacco, knives and forks,
silver plated & german silver tea & table spoons,
tin'd, iron and buffed do do do
assorted tinware,
complete setts harness, setts iron axles,
trunks, carpet bags, trace chains,
pictures and picture frames,
air tight cooking stoves, with pipe and furniture complete
All of which will be sold together with their former stock of goods, upon the most favorable terms, by CROSBY & SMITH
Portland, april 15 1850–16tf

Washington County

TAKE NOTICE—That the subscriber is now receiving new supplies of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c*, which will be disposed of at wholesale and retail to suit purchasers The greatest bargains to be had, and produce taken for goods
Good pasture for American horses this winter, apply to the subscriber
Town lots may be had of the subscriber The advantages of locating in this healthy spot are too well known
☞Remittances made to any part of the States
ABRAHAM SULGER
Hillsborough, Oct 3, 1850–1y

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have purchased a Lot or Lots of the proprietor of Linn City, or who now holds a lot or lots by transfer from others who have purchased from the proprietor, and have not complied with their contract as specified in the Bond given for title, are forfeited to the proprietor, unless they have had some written or verbal contract with me to the contrary
ROBT MOORE,
Linn City, Nov 28, 1850–12tf Proprietor

☞ For Sale, ☜

GOOD-WILL, stock and fixtures of the *CONFECTIONARY*, opposite A Hood's store, on Main street For particulars, call and see
F. S CROSBY
Oregon City, December 19, 1850–15tf

Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber shingles, &c, &c
He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts
LOT WHITCOMB
Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850

Attention!!!

THE subscriber would call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Oregon City and vicinity, to the *fact* that he will leave the place in a few days Those wishing to obtain true and life-like miniatures of themselves or friends, will do well to call soon, or they will lose the opportunity
A few neat Lockets on hand, in which pictures will be set in the neatest style, and very low Miniatures, also, set in Pins, Rings, &c, in the best style
Don't wait for pleasant weather—improve the time
W M H JENNINGS
January 30, 1851 20tf

Tualatin Academy.

THIS Institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove*, Tualatin Plains It is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that *such teachers will be employed as will make the* highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object.
A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with *their intervening and encircling* forests, and when completed, it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school
Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette
The Spring Term of the Institution will commence March 12, 1851
Summer Term June 11, "
Fall Term Sept 17, "
Winter Term Decem 10, "
The Terms will be eleven weeks each. Tuition $6 per term
Board may be obtained in private families

TEXT BOOKS USED

The Holy Scriptures, Saunder's Series of Readers, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Smith's Geographies, Wells' Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray's Chemistry, Gale's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics
By order of the Board
G H ATKINSON, Sec'y
January 16, 1851–11tf

Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON,

WILL practice law in the District and Circuit Courts of Oregon He will accept agencies for the purchase and sale of real estate
☞ Office in the building hitherto occupied by Mr Pritchett, Secretary of the Territory

—REFER TO—
Col James Collier, Col J B Weller, W Carey Jones, Esqr } San Francisco
Messrs Woodward & Dusenberry, 45 William street, } N York
John B Myers, Esqr, Auctioneer, Market st, } Philadelphia
Hon Thos Corwin, *Washington*
☞ *Courier*, San Francisco, *Express*, N York, *Intelligencer*, Washington—insert *two months*
Oregon City, Oct 3, 1850–6mo

To the Miners

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Riding Saddles, Pack, do, Bridles, and Equipments of all kinds suitable for packing Also, on hand, a lot of Ladies' superior Riding Saddles, Saddle-bags, Riding Whips, Double and Single Harness, Machiers, Stirrups, &c, and is prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, any article in his line of business, at the old stand
A K POST
Oregon City, January 9, 1851–18tf

JUSTIN CHENOWETH,

SURVEYOR

OFFICE at Mr Frier's, Linn City Terms of service, $10 per day, or for surveying a "claim," without assistance from the employer, $30 For Town sites, 75 cents per lot.
N B Persons wishing to engage a surveyor, can be accommodated, at short notice, by leaving word with the editor at the office of the Oregon Spectator
November 21, 1850–6mo11

TIN, COPPER, & SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY

THERE is now opened and in full operation, in this *City*, adjoining the *City Hotel*, an establishment for the manufacturing of *Tin, Sheet-iron, Copper, Zinc, Plumbing*, and all kinds of *Jobbing* connected with those metals *TINWARE AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.* New Stoves set up, broken plates mended, Pumps put in operation, Lead pipe laid, a superior article of Air tight Stoves for sale, an assortment of large and small Cook and Parlor Stoves daily expected This manufactory has ample tools and machinery of the most approved kinds now in use in the states, and is fully prepared to meet the demands and necessities of this territory
OSCAR F BACKUS
Oregon City, Nov 21, 1850–6mo11

☞ Look at this ☜

THE subscribers beg to inform the public of Oregon generally, that their *BOATS* now ply regularly between Portland and Oregon City, and that they are under the charge of Capt James Coburn, who will pay every attention to freight and passengers
ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.
Oregon City, Nov 14, 1850–10tf

☞Iron! Iron!!☜

30.000 Lbs assorted Sweedish Iron, also, Boiler Iron, just received and for sale by
ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO
Nov 7, 1850–9tf

J D & W C HOLMAN

HAVE formed a co-partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries They would solicit a small portion of custom
Oct 4, 1849

New and Cheap Store,

AT LINN CITY

THE subscribers have recently returned from San Francisco, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Cassimeres, Bed Spreads, *LINSEYS*, Flannels, &c, which they offer to those wishing to purchase, upon terms as favorable as they can be obtained elsewhere in the Territory
A share of public patronage *is respectfully solicited*
N B Butter and Cheese will be received in exchange for goods
W P DAY & ROBINSON
Linn city, sept 5, 1850–26tf

Island Mills.

THE Oregon Milling Company would respectfully make known to their friends and patrons, that they are now running both their *SAW* and *GRIST MILLS*, NIGHT and DAY; and having secured the services of *competent Millers*, they are fully prepared to attend to all favors with zeal and dispatch
TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS
We have constantly on hand a superior article of *Superfine Flour*, which we will sell at the lowest market rates
Oregon City, October 31, 1850—6mo8*

Hedges & Barlow,

HAVE just received, by Schooner Merchantman from San Francisco, the following articles, which they offer for sale at their Store in Canemah, viz
Women and Childrens' Shoes and Brogans,
Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish,
Paints, (white, blue and green,)
Assorted Tin and Wood-ware,
Soap, Raisens, Sardines, Sugar, &c, &c
Canemah, December 26, 1850–16tf

Steamer Notice.

THE Steamer "Columbia" will leave "Walling's Landing," at the foot of the Rapids, every Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, A M JAS FROST, Master
Oregon City, Oct 31, 1850–8tf

List of Laws

Enacted at the Sessions of the Legislative Assembly for the years 1850 and '51, the special session for the year 1850 and the regular session for the year 1849
Titles of the laws enacted at the regular session of the Legislature of Oregon Territory for the years 1850 and 1851, also of the laws enacted at the special session of the same, held in May A D 1850

LAWS ENACTED AT THE REGULAR SESSION FOR THE YEARS 1850 and 1851

An act allowing and regulating writs of attachment
An act defining the duties of supervisors
An act to incorporate the Portland Mutual Insurance Company
An act to define the manner of locating Territorial roads
An act in respect to the recording of town plats
An act in respect to the vacation of town lots, streets, alleys, public squares, and commons
An act to provide for the appointment of a Librarian and defining his duties
An act to locate a Territorial road from Oregon city to Salem, in Marion county
An act for the relief of E Porter
An act amendatory to an act entitled "An act to provide for assessing and collecting county and Territorial revenue
An act to create and organize Pacific county
An act for a Territorial road from Oregon city to Jacob Spores' in Linn county, and thence to E Bristeau's in Benton county
An act authorizing any of the District Judges of the Territory of Oregon to hold special terms of the District Court in any of the counties of said Territory
An act to regulate the practice in the District and Supreme courts of this Territory
An act supplementary to "An act to change the times of holding courts in the third judicial District," passed at the present session of the Legislative Assembly
An act to regulate juries, and the mode of selecting them
An act to provide for the taking of depositions
An act authorizing and regulating arbitrations
An act to incorporate the Lafayette Cemetry Association
An act to provide for and regulate general elections
An act to establish a board of county Commissioners
An act to locate a Territorial road from Astoria to the Willamette valley
An act to fix the rates of toll for grinding
An act to locate the seat of justice for Linn county
An act for a Territorial road from Philip Foster's to the Upper Willamette valley
An act concerning writs of Mandamus and Prohibition
An act for the relief of David Crawford, (a citizen of Marion county)
An act legalizing the judicial proceedings of Polk county
An act to grant a license to Reason B Hall to keep a ferry on the Willamette river
An act supplementary to "An act to provide for confirming the title to certain lots in Oregon city
An act to legalize the collection of revenue in Yam hill county, as assessed by the Probate court of said county for the year 1849
An act to legalize the acts of the Sheriff of Linn county
An act to define crimes and misdemeanors, and to provide for their punishment
An act for the relief of W W Buck
An act to establish the south boundary line of Linn county
An act to locate the county seat of Clatsop county
An act to provide for the selection of places for the location and erection of the public buildings of the Territory of Oregon
An act to provide for the public printing and distribution of the laws and journals
An act providing for the erection of public buildings
An act to amend "An act concerning the jurisdiction of the Supreme and District courts."
Supplement to an act entitled an act to define the duties of Sheriffs, passed July 1849
An act to establish the county seat of Polk county
An act to incorporate the first Congregational Society of Portland
An act to abolish the office of superintendent of common schools
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to lay out the judicial districts of Oregon Territory.
An act to incorporate the Young Ladies Academy of Oregon city"
An act for the relief of George L Curry
An act to amend "An act regulating grocery license"
An act to incorporate the first Presbyterian Society of Clatsop plains
An act to define the southern boundary of Benton county
An act for the relief of Robert Moore
An act concerning the writ of circa facias
An to incorporate the St Paul's Mission female Seminary
An act to increase the number of Representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon
An act to incorporate the Yamhill bridge company
An act to establish the county seat of Benton county
An act to create and organize Umpqua county
An act concerning the limitation of actions relating to real property
An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the election, powers, and duties of Justices of the Peace"
An act to create and organize Lane county
An act to amend an act entitled "An act establishing a system of common schools"
An act for a Territorial road from White's ferry in Polk county, to Aquina bay in Benton county
An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to locate a Territorial road from Astoria to the Willamette valley."
An act to confirm the title to certain lots in Oregon city
An act to incorporate the Portland and Valley Plank Road Company
An act for a Territorial road from Linn city to the ferry on the Umpqua river
An act to incorporate Oregon city, in Clackamas county
An act to incorporate the city of Portland, in Washington county
An act to regulate incorporated, literary and religious societies
An act to change the times of holding the courts in the third judicial district
An act to regulate the Treasury department
An act on Roads and Highways
Memorial to Congress on the subject of Cayuse war claims
An act to regulate fees and costs
An act to enforce the liens of Mechanics and others in certain cases
An act to enforce liens upon boats and other vessels for construction, repairs and supplies
An act to enforce the liens of artisans, mechanics, tradesmen, and bailees in certain cases
Joint Resolution relating to the Hon Samuel R. Thurston
Joint Resolution, making appropriations to pay the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, and of printing and distributing the laws and journals
Joint Resolution, requesting the Secretary to publish a list of the acts of the present and past sessions of the Legislature
Joint Resolution, authorizing the Secretary to furnish copies of certain *laws to the Territorial* Printer to be prefixed to the volume of the general laws
Joint Resolution relative to the meeting of the Legislative Assembly

TITLES OF LAWS ENACTED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION IN MAY, 1850

An act to authorize the election of Probate Judges
An act to provide for the payment of officers who served in the Cayuse war
An act supplemental to an act to establish the office of clerk of the Probate court
An act to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church in Oregon city
An act to call a special term of the District court at Oregon city
An act to locate the county seat of Clackamas county
An act to authorize the Governor to fill vacancies

TITLES OF LAWS ENACTED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE YEAR 1849

An act respecting Executors and Administrators
An act to provide for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys
An act to provide for building bridges
An act establishing and regulating the office of Sheriff
An act to establish the seat of justice in Polk county
An act to lay out the judicial districts of Oregon Territory
An act to change the name of Tualaty or Tualatine county
An act to provide for the recording of land claims
An act to prevent negroes or mulatoes from coming to, or residing in Oregon
An act to change the name of Vancouver county.
An act to locate the seat of justice of Clackamas county
An act to establish the office of Probate clerk
An act for the relief of the poor
An act supplementary to "An act to establish a Probate court, and define its duties and powers," and "An act to authorize the Probate court to do county business"
An act concerning oaths or affirmations
An act to establish a Probate court, and define its powers and duties
An act to locate the county seat of Champooic county
An act respecting wills
An act to regulate grocery license
An act to establish a female Seminary in Clackamas county
An act to provide for assessing and collecting county and Territorial revenue
An act giving concurrent jurisdiction to the District courts over water courses forming a boundary between judicial districts
An act to establish an Academy in Washington county
An act to regulate ferries
An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act establishing a pilotage on the Columbia and Willamette rivers
An act concerning the mode of proceeding in chancery
An act establishing a system of common schools
An act establishing a pilotage on the Columbia and Willamette rivers
An act to define the jurisdiction of the Supreme and District courts
An act to locate the county seat of Washington county
An act to prevent injuries to the possession of settlers on the public lands
An act to provide for settling Cayuse war claims
An act to provide against dangerous and vicious cattle
An act to provide for a special term of the Supreme courts
An act to change the name of Champooic county
[The "Oregonian" and "Western Star," publish three times and forward bills to Secretary's office] 3t24

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on *Monday, March 24th, at one o'clock, P M* at Block No 5, in this city, at Public Sale, unless previously disposed of at private sale
One Lot, No 7 and Dwelling-House thereon
Two unimproved Lots in Champoeg
Two Lots in Oxford, near the Butes
Block No 13, and Lots 5 & 8, Champoeg
Block No 1, and Lots 4 & 5, Oxford
Per order of the Probate Court
W M B CAMPBELL, Adm'r
Oregon City, Feb 18, 1851 21–4tf

D. L. ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,

IS receiving, constantly, on consignment, a great variety of

Dry Goods,	Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,	Furniture of all kinds,
Hardware,	Groceries

☞Orders from Oregon will be attended to with promptness January 9, 1851–3m18*

Woodworth's Planing Patents.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, and the rights to run them, under the above Patents, in Oregon and California
D L ROSS,
Exchange Buildings, San Francisco
January 9, 1851–3m–18*

A Situation Wanted

WANTED employment as a *COOK* in a private family in Oregon City The undersigned deems it superfluous to multiply certificates as to his competency, as he has been employed for some time as Cook in Oregon City, and flatters himself, that he is favorably known as such
LEWIS BONARD
Oregon City, Feb 13, 1851 23t2*

Ferry Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the first term of the Probate Court of Clackamas county, for a license to establish a Ferry at Portland on the Willamette river
JOSEPH KNOTT

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland, in quantity to suit purchasers, at reduced prices COUCH & CO
aug22–21tf

☞ Sarsaparilla. ☜

JUST received per schooner Mathew Vassa, from San Francisco, 25 cases of Bristol's Original and Genuine *SARSAPARILLA*, which will be sold on favorable terms, at the Dry Goods and Grocery Store opposite Moss, by
L D C LA TOURETTE
Oregon City, January 2, 1850–3m17

Administrator's Notice

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *NATHAN ENGLISH*, deceased, I hereby give notice that the said Nathan English died in the winter of 1848 or 9, in California, that he was about 25 years of age at the time of his death, of slender form, about five feet ten inches in height, and well made, and that the amount of the estate left by him, is a claim against the Provisional Government of Oregon Territory, for $236
WILLIAM ROBERTS, Adm'r
January 9, 1851–6w19*

CASCADE COMPANY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, and all other articles usually called for by whites and Indians
GEO L JOHNSON,
T A CHENOWETH,
T B PIERCE,
GEO W JOHNSON.
Cascade, Oregon Ter, aug 29, '50–25tf

THE NEW DEPOT

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide-water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c, &c, on the first of October next
WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co,
sept 10, '50–tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

NATHANIEL CROSBY, JR. THOMAS H SMITH.
CROSBY & SMITH,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MILTON, OREGON.

W. T. MATLOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Oregon City, Feb. 21, '50—tf

F. ARGENTI & CO.,
BANKERS, draw on
Brown, Brothers & Co, New York,
Samuel Nicholson & Co, New Orleans,
Brown, Shipley & Co, Liverpool, payable in London
Office—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California.
aug 8–23–tf

JNO H COUCH BENJ. STARK
COUCH & CO.
BANKERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.
Exchange on New York in sums to suit purchasers, and bills on F Argenti & Co, San Francisco for sale
October 4, 1849

THOS. J HOBBS & CO.,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OREGON.
Thos. J Hobbs, Portland.
James Neall, Jr, James Smiley, } San Francisco
aug22–24tf

GABRIEL WINTER B G LATIMER.
WINTER & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
June 27, 1850–20tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT
PORTLAND, OREGON.
REFERENCES.
Gen Riley, U S A, California.
Gen P F Smith, " Oregon
David S Brown & Co Philadelphia.
P H Titus, New York.
Endicott & Greene, San Francisco
January 24, 1850—tf

GEO. P PORTER,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store
Oregon City, July 25–tf

GEO ABERNETHY & CO.
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,
JAS R ROBB

THOMAS V SMITH,
MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
ASTORIA, O T,
IS prepared to execute all orders for the construction and repair of machinery Blacksmith work in general, and turning in iron on reasonable terms
aug8–23tf

A A SKINNER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND SOL[illegible]
Office on [illegible]
Oct 18, 1849

GEO[illegible]
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,
Custom House Buildings,
ASTORIA,
January 10, 1850—tf

A HOOD,
MERCHANT AND TRADER,
OREGON CITY
January 24, 1850—tf

W W CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
PORTLAND, OREGON
Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

Law Notice.

THORNTON & MANCHESTER

J. Quinn Thornton & J. Boyce Manchester would inform the public that they have, under the above name and style, associated themselves together, as *Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors and Advocates in Admiralty*, in the inferior and superior courts of Oregon
☞ Their Office is on Main street, opposite the Brick Store
Oregon City, January 2, 1851–1y17

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW and splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, to wit
Gents' fine calf boots, sewed and pegged
Heavy calf water-proof boots
Kip boots, light and heavy
Ladies' calf and morocco bootees
do do do buskins
Cowhide boots and shoes
Boys' boots and shoes
Children's shoes of various colors
Ladies' and gents' gaiters
Persons wishing to purchase their winter's supply, would do well to call on
G HANAN.
Oregon city, aug 27, '50–25tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JUST ARRIVED—142 DAYS FROM N YORK.
BRIG EMMA PRESTON,
STORY, MASTER

COUCH & CO by this vessel, have received a very large, complete, and well selected assortment of merchandise, comprising

GROCERIES,	HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS,	MACHINERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	PAINTS & OILS,

Furniture and House Finishings,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE,
&c &c &c &c
These goods are now in store at Portland, will be sold at wholesale and retail. Merchants and traders are requested to examine this stock before providing otherwise for the ensuing season
aug8–23tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would inform the public generally that he has just received, per "Keoka," a fresh supply of fancy goods and clothing, consisting in part of

alpaccas,	dress, frock and sack coats,
silks,	pantaloons,
satins,	vests,
linen,	hats,
shawls,	caps,
bonnets,	cravats,
fringes,	shirts,
gimps,	boots,
ribbons,	shoes,
lace and edging,	gloves, &c.

ANDREW HOOD
Oregon City, aug8–23tf

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads in the United States.

ALABAMA.

(*continued.*)

From Cahawba, via Uniontown, and Macon, to Demopolis

From Burnt Corn, Monroe county, via Trumbull, New Town, Academy, Cross Road's, and Dutch Settlement, to Camben, Wilcox county.

From Troy, via Orion, Center's Hill, Pine Level, to Montgomery.

From China Grove to Bruceville.

From Pierson to Russelville.

From Leighton, via Mount Hope, to Kinlock.

From Tuscumbia, via New Point, to Point Smith.

From Point Smith, via East Port, to Jacinto.

From Lafayette, in Chambers county, via Fredonia, Milltown, Wehadkee, and Roanoke, to Wedowee, in Randolph county.

From West Point, via Haralson's Mills and Berlin, in Chambers county, to Columbus, Georgia.

From Fayette Court-house, to Crossville.

From Mount Ginsan, Jefferson county, via Tiusville, to Home Post Office, in Blount county.

From Milltown, Chambers county, via Louisa and Count Hill, Talladega county.

From Woodville, Jackson county, to Zachariah, Marshall county

From Tuscumbia, Franklin county, by the Court-house to Detroit, Marion county.

From Newton, Dale county, to Camelton, Florida.

From Yorkville, Pickens county, to Lacy's Hill.

From Lufala to Marianna, in Florida, via Abbeyville, Henry county

From Liberty Hill, to Dayton, via McKinly.

From Locapotaz, Coosa county, to Talladega, via Brownsville, Hillabee, Hatchee, Coleta, and Maria Forge

From Dadeville, Talapoosa county, to Goldville, same county

MISSOURI

From Forsyth, via Hussaw's Prairie, and Marshall's Prairie, Marion county, to Lebanon, Arkansas.

From Neosho, via Harmon's Mill, Pineville and White Rock Prairie, to Bentonville, Arkansas

From Marshall, via Moses Woodfin's, A Larch's and William Drummond's, to Lexington.

From Neosho, to Rutledge.

From Enterprise, via Perseverance, to Grand Falls.

From Ozark, via Joel Hall's and James Cook's to Forsythe

From Rockbridge to Houston

From Springfield to Lebanon

From Lexington to Georgetown

From Neosho, via Grand Falls, to Crawford Seminary

From Miami, to Brunswick

From Mexico, via Lick Creek, to New London.

From Van Buren, via McFadden's, to Greenville.

From Apple Creek, via Wittenburg and Wood, and Spruce's Ferry, to Murphysboro, Illinois.

From Perryville to Chester, Illinois

From Thomasville, via Mill Creek, and Donophan, to Martinsburg

From New Madred, via James' Bayou, to Wolf's Island

From Versailles, to Erie.

From Saint Genevieve to Farmington

From New Madred, via Silver Top, to Troy, Tennessee.

From Martinsburg, Ripley county, to county seat of Butler county.

From Breckenridge's Mill, Crawford county, to Eminence

From Chilliteceaux to Homersville

From Union to Moselle Furnace, Franklin county.

From Springhill, Livingston county, via Cuberry Grove, and Hickory Creek, to Bethpage

From Bethany, Harrison county, via Callatin, to Kingston.

From Union, via James A Southworth's Lake's Prairie, and Miller's, to mouth of little Piney, Pulaski county.

From Alexandria, via St. Francisville, Belle Hall and Athens to Farmington, Iowa

From Georgetown to Osceola

From Springfield, via Yoken's Mill, to Cape Fear.

From Somersett, Monroe county, to Otter Creek.

From Iron Mountain in St. Francis county via Pilot Knob, and Arcadia, Madison county, to Greenville, Wayne county.

From Hannibal, to St Joseph's, Missouri.

ARKANSAS.

From Terre Noir, to Stewart's Store, Clark county.

From Camden, via Buena Vista, Ssmith, Taylor, Calhoun, and Walnut Creek Homer, in Louisiana.

From Fountain Hill, via Harrisburg, Bastrop, Louisiana.

From Grand Lake, via Hawkins' Land to Bastrop, Louisiana.

From Ozark to Boonville.

From Calhoun, via Burnesville, and Piney Creek, to Minden in Louisiana.

From Clarkesville, via Enbank's Mill, F. K. Jones', to St. Paul.

From Antoine, via Murfriesborough, Russ', Penaclifta, and Laynesport, Clarksville, Texas.

From Charlestown, via Big Creek, to Sugar Loaf.

From Arkadelphia, to county seat of Montgomery county.

From Ozark, Franklin county, to Boonville, Scott county via Brawley's Grand Prairie, and Robert Maffitt's.

From Camden, Arkansas, to Omer, Claibone parish, Louisiana, Buena Vista, and Seminary, in Ouachita county, Calhoun, in Lafayette county, and Walnut Creek

From Searcy, in White county, to Clinton Van Buren county

From Mill Bayou, Mississippi county, to Chilleceaux, Dunklin county, Missouri, via Checkasawba, William Fleetor's, Big Lake, and Grand Prairie.

From Fort Smith to Little Rock, via Perryville and Danville

From Marion, Louisiana, to Wilmington, Arkansas

From Rockport, to Murfeesborough, via America Fowler's, Dr Clingman's, and Thompson's

From Danville, Yell county, to Fort Smith, via Springfield, Revellie, and Charlestown

MICHIGAN

From Quincy Post Office, to Allegany, county of Branch

From Wayne Village, via Romulus Centre, and Huron, to Brownstown, Wayne county

From Flint, Genesee county, via Flushing, New Haven, Venice, and Caledonia, to Corunna, Shiawasse county

From Mount Clemens, via Little's, and Ashleyville, to Algona, St Clair county

From De Witt, Duplain, Clinton county

From Lyons, Ionia county, to Greenville, Montcalm county

From Grand Rapids, Kent county, via Loomsville, Wright and Ravenna, to Muskegon, Ottawa county

From Hastings, Barry county, via William Ingham's to Flat River, Kent county

From Lansing, Ingham county, via Delta, Oneida, Roxand, Danby and Sibewa, to Odessa, Ionia county

From Lapeer, via Farmer's Creek, Rural Vale, Campbell's Corners, Jersey, and Steam Mill, to Pontiac, Oakland county

From Tecumseh, Lenawee county, via Ridgeway, and York, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county

From Rochester, Oakland county, via Mount Vernon Post Office to Romeo, Macomb county

From Grand Rapids, Kent county, via Plainfield, Cannonsburg, Grattan, Otisca, Wheatland and North Plains, to Lyons, Ionia county

From Dexter, via Dover, Pinckney, Plainfield Post Office, White Oak Post Office, Williamstown and Okenos, to Lansing, Ingham county

From Grand Haven Ottawa county, via Muskegon, White Lake, Pent Water, Pevie, Marquette, and Point Sauble, to Manistee county

From Lakeville, Oakland county, via Collins' Mill, Townsend School-house, to Almont, Lapeer county

From Gand Banc, in Gennesee county, via Holly, Rose, White Lake, and Highland, to Kensington, in Oakland county

From Cedar Livingston county via Conway, to Autum in Shiawassee county

From Green Oak, Livingston county, via Green Oak Centre and Oak Plains, to Brighton

From Pawpaw, Van Buren county, to Black River, via Bush Creek

From Grand Rapids, Kent county via Ada, Lowell, and Saranac, to Ionia, Ionia county

From De Witt, Clinton county, to Maple Ionia county, via Riley, and Westphalia

From Jackson, Jackson county, to Mason, Ingham county, via Henrietta

From Lawrence, Van Buren county, to the mouth of Kalamazoo via Columbia, Hunter, South Haven, and Ganges

From Grand Rapids, Kent county, to Mackinac, Michilimackinac county, via Grand Traverse Bay, and Little Traverse Bay

From Saginaw, Saginaw county, to Grand Traverse Bay, Omena county

From Grand Haven, Ottawa county through counties of Oceana, Mason and Manistee, to Grand Traverse Bay, Omena county

FLORIDA

From Marianna, Jackson county, West Florida, via Calhoun, Court-house, to Apalachicola.

From Apalachicola, to Quincy, Gadsden county

From Homosassa to Long Pond, Levy county, via Chrystal River, Benton county.

From Fanning, Levy county, to Waukuna, Jefferson county, via Cook's Hammock, Warrior, Fenhalloway, Econfwine, Madison county, and Rocky Ford.

From Spring Hill, Benton county, to Fort Dade, via Melendez

From Barbour's to Micanopee, via New River, Fort Hardee, and Fort Crane

From Okahunika, to Abraham Town, Marion county

From Cedar Key, to Homosassa, by water

Srom Melendez, to Augusta, in Benton county

WISCONSIN.

From Green Bay, via Bridgeport, Konomak, Menasha, Waneknna, Omro, Waukau, Berlin, Bluffton, Nimahkun, Marbuette, Kingston, Bellefontaine, to Fort Winnebago.

From Green Bay, via Okanto, mouth of Menomonee River, Cedar Fork, Eskanawba, Wooster, Iron Mountain, mouth of Carp River, and L'Ance, to Copper Harbor.

From Eskanawa, via Badanok, Manistee, and Mackinaw, to Sault Ste Marie.

Erom Manitowoe, via Manasha, and Waupaca River, to Plover Portage.

From Twin Rivers, to Menasha.

From Sheboygan Falls, via Mentor, Lynden, Ohio, and Alcove, to Fond du Lac

From Dartford, via Namahkun, and State Centre, to White River, and Plover Portage

From Stockbridg to Manitowoe.

From Waushara, via Lake Maria, Marquette, Namahkun, and Neshkoro, to Plover Portage

From Waushara to Kingston

From Janesville, via Goodrich's Ferry, Albion, Christiana, Deerfield, Hanchett, and York, to Columbus.

Foom Dartford to Berlin

From Waupun, via Springvale, Rosendale, Bothelle and Nekama, to Oshkosh

From Rosendale, via Weclaunee, and Waukan, to Wanekuna

From Monasha via Shuwuno, and the Forks of Menomonee River to Fort Wilkins

From Ozankee, via Belgium, Plymouth, Elk Heart, New Holstein, Charleston, Stockbridge, and Clifton, to Menasha

From Oshkosh, via Algoma, Bloomingdale, Omro, and Waukan, to Berlin

From Waupun, via Pulaski, West Rosendale and Welaunee, to Waukan.

From Roche Eorit, via Pauwaicun, to Menasha

From Fort Winnebago, via Buffalo Lake to Plover Portage

From the Dells, via Roxo, Montello and the north side of Neenah River, to Waneknna

From Green Bay, to Sturgeon Bay

From Green Bay, to Hewaunee

From Menasha, via Wausan, Falls of Chippewa River, Ezhoorah, to St Paul's and the Fall of St Anthony

From Waushara, via Lake Maria, Grandville, Kingston, to Stevens' Point

From Rosendale, via Hawley's Corners, to Waneknna

From West Bend, to Sheboygan Falls

From Madison, via Hampden, Fountain Prairie, Fox Lake, Alto, Metomen, Brighton, Oshkosh, and Menasha, to Green Bay.

From Ozankee, via Horrikon, Waushara, Wyocena and Oshaukuta, to Dekowa

From Fond du Lac, to Fort Winnebago

From Lowville, to Adams

From Adams to Wanonah

From Columbus to Marquette

From Kingston via Buffalo Lake, and Port Hope, to Fort Winnebago

From Fort Winnebago, via Oskaukuta, Derkorra and Lodi, to Blue Mounds.

Form Wausau to Willow River

From Wausau to La Pointe

From Menasha, to Prairie La Crosse.

From Sheboygan to Menasha

From Green Bay, via Neenah, and Wisconsin Rivers, to Prairie du Chien

From Grafton to Ulao

From Oshkosh, via Groveland, Mukwau, and Waupaka, to Stevens' Point

From Fort Winnebago, to Adams and Reedsburg, to Prairie La Crosse

From Ozankee, via Rough and Ready, Belle Terre, Waucousta, Farmington and Fredonia, to Fond du Lac

From Madison, via Door Creek, Christiana, Oakland, Jefferson, Crowder, Golded Lake, and Waterville, to Waukashau

From Two Revers to Green Bay

From Dartford, via Bluffton, State Centre, and Norris, to Adams

From Madison, via Dekorra, to Wanonah

From Milwaukie, via Philip Dhem's, and West Bend, to Fond du Lac

From Sycamore, De Kalb county, Illinois, via Genoa, Riley, Marengo, Dunham to Walworth Wisconsin

From Prairie du Lac, via State Road, to Reedsburg, Sauk county

From Rockton, Illinois, via Spring Grove, Montezuma, to Monroe, Wisconsin

From Patch Grove, Grant county, via Wyoming, to Garnaville, Iowa

From Fan Play, via Hazle Green, Benton, New Diggings, to White Oak Springs

From Rockford, via Monroe, to Mineral Point

From Prairie du Chine, to Tom Corwin, Clayton county, Iowa

From Blue River, via Fennimore, Wrightsville, to Prairie du Chine

From Plover Portage, via Warsaw, Big Bull, to Rib river

From Prairie du Sac, via Barroboo, to Reedsburg

From From Madison, via the east shore of the Fourth Lake, Lodi, Watson's Ferry, Barroboo, Moses' Mill, to Prairie La Crosse, on the Mississippi river

From Prairie du Sac, to Prairie du Chine

From Carnie, via McCleansboro, to Benton

From Watertown, via Lowell, Columbus, Fall river, Olsego, Wyocena, and Fort Winnebago, to Wanonah

From Monroe to Jefferson, via Sylvester, Union, Cook Town, Dunkirk, and Clinton

From Milwaukie, to Madison, via Waukisha, Watersville, Crowdyer's Corner, Jefferson, and Crmbridge

From Janesville, to Madison, via Fulton, Dunkirk, Stright on, Dunse and Lake Vieux

From Prairie La Crosse, to Madison, via Meeker's Settlement, Upper Mills of Lemoniere river, Reedsburg, Adams, and Prairie du Sac.

From Falls St Croix, to La Pointee, on Lake Superior

From Waukisha, to Cedarsburg, via Pewankee, Lisbon and Menominee Falls

From Waukeshaw to West Bend

From Milwaukie to Fort Winnebago

From Muscoda to Sauk Village, via Richmond, Ash Creek, Willow River and Richland City, and Honey Creek.

From Fan Play to Platteville

From Mungnonego to Whitewater, via Troy Centre, and La Grange, through Round Prairie.

From West Bend to Sheboygan Falls, via Gidding's Mill

From Whitewater to Madison via Fort Atkinson, Oakland Post Office, Cambridge, Door Creek Post Office, and Cottage Grove.

From Mukwonego, Waukishaw county to Whitewater, via Troy Lakes, Troy Center, Adams and Round Prairie.

From Highland Post Office, in Iowa county, to Richmond in Richmond county

From Richmond to Barroboo, in Sauk county

From Beaver Dam, to Cresco, via Trenton, Alto and Metomen

From Fond du Lac, to Fort Winnebago, by the United States Military Road.

IOWA

From Dubuque to Makoqueta

From Andrew, via Canton, Scotch Grove Edinburgh and Anamosa, to Independence

From Wintersett, Madison county, via Wah-to-waw, Whetungo, Ford, Campbell's Grove, Indian Town, Silver Creek, Keg Creek, and Hyde's Camp, to St Francis

From Prairie du Chine, to Independence

From Muscatine to Knoxville, Illinois

From Lancing, to Fort Atkinson, via Auburn township 98, Union Prairie township 98, and Jamestown, Winneshick

From Wintersett to St Francis, via Wha-sah-wah Nodaway, Campbell's Grove Whelen's Ford, (east side of Neshnabotna river,) House Mill, and Silver Creek

From Mononce to Union Prairie, via Clark's Ford, on Yellow river, and Gilbert

From Fort Des Moines to Weston

From the county seat of Madison county, to St Francis, via Wattanah, Wheling's Ford, Campbell's Grove, Indian Town and Huntsville

From Oskeloosa, to Sugar Grove, via Union Mills, and Montezuma.

From Butler, Keokuk county, to Fairfield, Jefferson county, via Compitine, and Locust Grove

From Adele, Dallas county, to Council Bluffs, via Irish Grove

From Eddyville, Wapello county, to Charlton Point, Lucas county

From Bloomfield, to Washington, via Ottomwa, and Lancaster

From Vinton, Black Hawk county, to Upper Rapids, on Cedar river

From Pella, to Council Bluffs, St Francis, or Ramesville, via Dudley and Wintersett, Keokuk county

From Fairfield to Waugh's Point, via Brookville, and Abingdon

From Wintersett, to Athens, Missouri

From Quasqueton to Ammosa, via Spring Grove

From Tom Corwin to Fort Atkinson, or Lansing

From Eddyville to Seat of Justice of Lucas county, via Halfway Prairie

From Fairfield, to Lancaster, via Richland, Keokuk county

From Fairfield, to Askaloosa, via Abingdon

From Fort Des Moines, to Boonville, Indiana, via Taylor's Grove

From Sabula, to Cascade, via Van Buren, Amou, Andrew, Stacens' Mill, Otto Creek, Garryowen, and house of Thomas McNally, in Jones county

From Keokuk, to St Francisville, Missouri county, via Monterey

From Colesburg, to Elkeder, via Elkport

From Knoxville to Wintersett, via Indianola

From Musketine, to Prairie du Chien, via Tipton, Rome, Annimosa, Peak's Delhi's, Ead's Grove, and Granaville

From Iowaville, to Memphis, via Fox Post Office

From Quashqueton, to county seat of Keokuk county, via Maysville, Benton county, county seat of Benton county, and county seat of Iowa

From Rockford to Madison, via Spring Grove, Decatur and Albany

From Madison, to Fort Atkinson, via Winville, Fennimore Grove, Millville, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin

From Uniontown, to Indiantown, via Dodge's Point, Garden Grove, and Pisgah

From Bloomfield, to Washington, via Ottumwa, and Lancaster

From Savannah, Illinois, to Caskade, in Dubuque county, via Saluda, Iowa, thence through the townships of Union, Van Buren, Fairfield, and the town of Andrew, in Jackson county.

From McGregor's Landing, on the Mississippi River, to Louisville, Fayette county, via Monona, and Portville.

From Eades' Grove, Delaware county, to Louisville

From McGregor's Landing, to Sodom, in Poverty Point

From Centerville, in Appanose county, to Garden Grove, in Delaware county, and thence to intersect the rout from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs

From Dubuque, Iowa, to White Oak Springs, via Fanplay, Wisconsin and New Diggings

From Fairfield to Lancaster county, Iowa, via Richland

From Belleville to Independence, via Ammenoosa

From Eddyville to Council Point, via Half way Prairie, Clark's Point, Wynachsville, Charlton Point, Pishgah, Neshaccottony, Silver Creek, and Kanesville

From Iowa city, to Keosauque, via Washington, Brighton, and Fairfield.

From Tipton, Iowa, to the county seat of Benton county via St Mary's and Marion.

From New London, Iowa, to Iowa city, via Crawfordsville, Washington county

From Ottumwa, Wapello, to Charlton Point, in Lucas county, via the county seat of Monroe county.

From the seat of Justice of Boone county, to Wintersett, via Adele

From Albia, Monroe county Trader's Point, on the Missouri river, via Charlton Point, Lucas county.

From Gainavillo, Clayton county, to Monona

From Dubuque to Keokuk, via Iowa city and Fairfield

From Iowa city to Keosauque.

From Fort Des Moines, to the east or Boon fork of the Des Moines river.

From Bellevile to Independence, via Andrew, Canton, Edinburg, and Anamosa

From Eddyville to Council Point

From Shelbyville to Nacogdoches, via Captain John King's Store.

From Springfield to Palestine.

From Hilliard's, via Carthage to Grand Bluffs

From Paroclifta, Arkansas, to Clarksville, Texas, via Rocky Comfort and mouth of Mill Creek

From Nacogdoches county to Tyler, Smith county, via Anadarco and New Salem *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to express any opinion as to the true boundary of any State or Territory named therein

MINNESOTA

From Point Douglass, via Cottage Grove and Red Rock, to Saint Paul

From Saint Paul, via Falls of St Anthony, Sauk Rapids, and the mount of Swan River, to Fort Gaines

From Swan River to Long Prairie, and to Pempina

From Piont Douglass, via Stillwater, Marine Mills, Falls, of St. Croix, and Pockegoma Lake, to the Falls of St Louis River, of Lake Superior

From Wabashaw, via Wahcoota's Village, Olive Grove and Mendota, to Fort Snelling

From Mendota, via Little Rapids, Traverse des Sioux and Little Rock, to Sac qui Parle

From Prairie du Chien to Stillwater and St. Paul

TEXAS

From Sherman, Grayson county to the county site of Cooke county.

From county site of Cooke county, to Alton, Denton county

From Jefferson, Cass county, via Alley's Mills and Coffeeville, to Gilmer

From Mount Pleasant, and county seat of Vansant to Palestine

From Gilmer, via Quitman and Davis' Mills, to Greenville, Hunt county

From Quitman, via Kaufman, to Dallas

From Huntsville, via county site of Trinity, to Marion Angelina county

From Crocket, via county site of Trinity, to Livingston

From Dallas to Birdville Tarrant county.

From Alton, Denton county, to Birdville, Tarrant county

From Buffalo, via Waxahatchie, Ellis county, to Birdville, Tarrant county

From Gabletown, via Fairmount Post Office, and Toledo to Burkville

From Shelbyville to Nacogdoches

From McKinney to Alton

From Clear Spring, by most direct route to Boston, Bowie county

From Copano, to Refugio, Refugio county

From Victoria to Lamar

From Goliad to Cibolo Springs Bexar county

From San Antonio, via Eagle Pass and Presidio del Norte, to El Paso and Don Ana

From Indianola, via McGrew's to Victoria

From Victoria, via Mission Valley, King's and Sulphur Springs, to San Antonio

From Huntville, Walker county, via Mitchell's Post Office, to Leona

From Brazos Santa Iago, by land, to New Orleans

From Houston, via Brien H Jones', Big Creek Post Office, T Bingham's, and Liverpool Post Office, to Galveston.

From Texana, via Wharton, and R. J Calder's, to Columbia

From Bastrop, Bastrop County, via Lockheart, to Seguin, Gaudalupe county

From Lavacca, Calhoun county, to Texana, Jackson county

From Lorado, Webb county, to Eagle Pass, Kinney county

From Cameron, Milam county, to the county seat of Bell county

From Manchester via Waco, to Cameron, Milam county

From Wavahatchie Ellis county, via Waco, to Cameron, Milam county.

CALIFORNIA

From Fort Bridget, on Black's Forks river, via Salt Lake City, to San Francisco

From San Francisco, via Sacramento City, to Trinity

From Sacramento City, via Yuba, to Lawson's Ranche

From Sacramento City, to Sutter's Mills

From Sacramento City, via Stockton and Sonora to Mariposa

From San Francisco, via San Jose, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Juan, San Antonio, San Miguel, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angelos, to San Diego.

From San Francisco, to San Diego, via Santa Clara, City of San Jose, San Juan, Bauptista, Monterey, Soleded, San Miguel, San Luis Obispo, Dana's La Purissima, Santa Ynes, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Los Angeles, Santa Anna, San Juan, Capistrana, Santa Margueirta, and San Luis Rey

From the city of San Jose, to Stockton, via San Jose Mission and Livermore's

From the city of San Jose to Benicia, via the Mission of San Jose and Martinez

From Monterey to Towalumne, via Pachecos.

From the city of San Jose, to Santa Cruz

From Los Angeles to San Pedro.

From Los Angeles, Gila, Town, via San Gabriel, Workman's, Roland's, Chino, Pala, and Aqua Caliente

From San Francisco, to Sacramento, via San Salito, and Benicia.

From Benicia, to Humboldt, and Trinidad, via Sonoma.

From Benicia to Stockton, via Martinez and New York.

From Sacramento, to Humboldt, and Trinidad, via Vernon, Fremont, Nicolaus, Vernon, Sutter's (Hock Farm), Yuva Town, Neil's, Lassen's, Reading's, and Placertown

From Sacramento, to Carson Valley Settlement, via Columa

From Sacramento, to the gold diggings on the Rio de los Americanos.

From Yuva Town, to the gold diggings in Bear, Yuva, and Feather rivers.

From Sacramento to Los Mariposas Mines, by Murphey's, Shadden's, Land's, Isbel's, Stockton, Stanislaus, and Towalumne.

From Stockton, to the gold diggings of the Mokelumne and Calaveras.

From Stockton to the gold diggings on the Stanislaus, Towalumne, and Mercedes rivers.

OREGON.

From Astoria, via mouth of the Cowlitz river, Plymouth, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, Linn City, Lafayette, Nathaniel Ford's, Nesmith's Mills, Marysville, John Lloyd's, Eugene F Skinner's, Pleasant Hill, to the mouth of the Umpqua river

From the Umpqua Valley, to Sacrmento City, in California

From Oregon City, via Champoeg, Salem, Hamilton, Campbell's, Albany, Kirk's Ferry, W B Malay's, to Jacob Spore's, in Linn county

From Nesqually, via Cowlitz Settlement, to the mouth of the Cowlitz river.

From Portland, via Vancouver, to the Dalls of the Columbia river

From Portland to Hillsborough

From Oregon City, to Harrison Wright's on Mollola

From Hamilton Campbell's, to Jacob Conser's, in Santyam forks

From Linn City to Hillsboro'

From Santa Fe to Socorro

From Socorro to Frontera

From Las Vegas to Santa Fe

From Santa Fe, via Abicin, to Taos

From Santa Fe, to Selt Lake City.

UTAH

From Great Salt Lake to Sampete, via Utah Lake

From Great Salt Lake City to Brownsville

From Great Salt Lake City, to Utah Lake, and thence to Sand Pitch Valley

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act of August fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty eight, entitled "An act to establish certain post-routes," be extended to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and that the Postmaster General be authorized to establish such rates of postage in said Territories as to him may seem proper, not exceeding those authorized in said act

Approved September 27, 1850

Chance for Investment.

THE subscriber will sell lots in Astoria on the claims of Gen John Adair, Robert Shorters and others, at low prices These lots have been accurately surveyed by competent and experienced engineers, and maps of them may be seen at my office They are now for the first time offered to the public, and those wishing to invest at a place—the port of entry to the Columbia river—the value and importance of which is too apparent to need puffing in an advertisement are invited to examine the plans at an early day

AMORY HOLBROOK.

Oregon City, July 11-2tf

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN—The Subscriber, from Maine, has for sale the machinery for a saw mill complete, also, Shingle Machines, and two Smutt Mills, of the best kind now in use, which will be sold cheap, and put the same in operation I G JOHNSON

San Francisco, March 15, 1850-15tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the Estate of BENJAMIN FIELDS, deceased, that I intend to make a final settlement of my accounts as Administrator of said estate, at the next term of Probate Court, in and for the county of Marion, O T

WILLIAM PARKER, Administrator

Salem, Feb 5, 1851-3t22

THE OREGON SPECTATOR

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

FOR BORT MOORE, OF LINN CITY

TERMS

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